

# THE TIMES

MONDAY JULY 25 1983



20p

61,593

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Bloodstained roads  
Diana Gaddes joins the  
tailed  
French CRS police on  
autoroute duty in  
Spectre  
Fashion Rhodes  
Suzy Menkes talks to  
Zandra Rhodes in the  
Fashion Page  
Road to power  
Bernard Levin looks at  
the  
Labour leadership  
candidates -  
especially Roy  
Hattersley,  
and explains how he  
could  
serve under just about  
anybody

## Iran threat to Gulf oil exports

All Akbar Velayati, Iran's  
Foreign Minister, said that any  
attempt to paralyse Iran's  
exports would be answered  
by Iran blocking oil exports  
from the Gulf countries.  
This is the first time Iran has  
threatened plainly to stop the  
exports of all the Gulf States.  
Fighting Flares, page 6

## Doubt over murder link

Police investigating the murder  
of Caroline Hogg, aged 5, and  
Lynn Maxwell, aged 11, now  
believe that there may be no  
connection between the two  
killings. Page 3

## Cliff deaths

Two Merseyside youths died  
after jumping a wall and falling  
from a 100ft cliff at Towan  
beach in Newquay, Cornwall,  
while fleeing from a gang of  
scouts. Page 3

## Financial Times

Mr William Keys, chairman of  
the TUC's print committee,  
said that even if the NGA was  
suspended over the Financial  
Times dispute, Sodat would not  
help to break the strike. Page 2

## Peas to stay

Mrs Gulben Sezer, a Turkish  
mother of four children, who  
entered Britain illegally, says  
she hopes to be allowed to stay  
despite admiring lying to  
immigration officials about her  
husband's whereabouts. Page 2

## Unlucky 13

France last night lost its  
unbeaten record in the European  
bridge championships at  
Wiesbaden after Romania,  
thirteen round opponents,  
successfully challenged an  
exception of the French team's  
bid to win 12-8.

Earlier results, page 8

## Shipyard losses

Sir Robert Atkinson, chairman of  
British Shipbuilders, which is  
expected to announce £70m -  
£100m losses for 1982-83, is  
likely to suggest a survival  
package costing £200m and  
£300m. Page 15

## UK steel plea

Britain will today demand a  
bigger steel production quota  
from the EEC, on the ground  
that its steel industry has made  
significant improvements in  
competitiveness. Page 15

## Legal 'lottery'

Motorists take a cynical view of  
traffic laws, regarding them as a  
punitive lottery, but generally  
respect the attitudes of police  
towards offenders on the road,  
researchers have found. Page 4

## Ovett out

Steve Ovett's chances of being  
selected for the two events at  
the athletic world championships  
receded when he was  
spiked during an 800 metres  
race at Crystal Palace and  
forced to drop out with a cramp.  
Page 2

## Leader page 13

Letters on Army discipline,  
from Mr B Vincent; rate  
capping, from Mr R H B  
Neame, and others; prisoners'  
rights, from Mr L Blom-Cooper,  
OC.

Leading articles: Liberal/SDP  
alliance; Sino-Soviet relations.  
Features, pages 10, 11, 12

South Africa: a spot of trouble  
with the neighbours. Roy  
Hattersley's views on where  
Labour should be going. Ronald  
Reagan's dangerous central  
American policy. Spectrum:  
Jagger at 40. Modern Times: the  
answerphone people.

Obituaries, page 14  
Sir Clement Chesterton, Mr  
Patrick Swift.

Home News 2-4 Crossword 26  
Overseas 4-6, 8 Diary 12  
Apostles 14, 18 Law Report 19  
Arts 9 Science 14  
Bridge 8 Sport 28  
Business 15, 18, 19 TV & Radio 25  
Court 14 Universities 14, 15  
Crown 14 Weather 26

## Dole benefits may be kept below cost of living

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Apprehension was growing yesterday among middle-ranking ministers and Conservative backbenchers, three days after the Cabinet's first consideration of the outlook for public expenditure next year, that the bargaining between Treasury and spending ministers, which is yet to begin, may become awkward and angry by the autumn.

In particular, fears that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services will come under pressure to keep next year's increase in unemployment benefit below the rise in the cost of living have prepared the Conservative backbench social security lobby for mobilization.

Specific reports that Mr Fowler is contemplating resignation if the pressure grows too great were firmly denied yesterday.

On the contrary, it was stated that he means to fight. Mr Fowler is in the front line for the single reason that he is responsible for £51,000m of the estimated £126,400m to which the Cabinet agreed that expenditure should be held next year.

Of this, by far the greatest part, thanks to the high continuing level of unemployment - £36,000m goes to social security and is money to which its recipients will be entitled unless the Cabinet decides to squeeze them.

It now appears that Mr Fowler invited his colleagues' support in Cabinet last week in

go away and do his best.

## Council spending is well above target

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Figures to be presented to a meeting today of councillors and ministers will show that by the end of the financial year 1982-83, council spending in England could be £1.8bn in excess of the government's plan.

Council officials are saying openly that the plan set out in the last public expenditure White Paper and reaffirmed by the Cabinet on Thursday is "wholly unattainable". It would mean, they say, so many dismissals that the redundancy payments would be unmanageable.

The Consultative Council on Local Government Finance, which brings together the Secretaries of State for Environment and Education and leaders of the local authority associations, will today receive projections of council spending into 1986.

These show a huge and growing gap between council outlays and what the government has allowed, far more than the "over-spend" in 1982-83 of £744m. If present trends continue, councils will be between 8 and 9 per cent in excess of the government plans by 1985.

Since councils are free to raise their rates (until the Government's new powers are introduced) Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment, powerless to control the total of spending in 1984-85.

Speaking at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, he criticized Labour for its lack of response to the great social and economic changes since the 1950s, notably the increase in owner-occupied homes and in car ownership.

These were most marked in the South of England, he said, but the change was happening more slowly elsewhere with the decline in manufacturing em-

## Shore criticizes failure to move with times

## Labour must reach 'new society'

By Our Political Editor

An appeal to the Labour Party to develop its policies to increase its appeal to office as well as factory workers - to "the new earning classes" which Labour had helped to create - was made last night by Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, one of four candidates for the party leadership.

Speaking at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, he criticized Labour for its lack of response to the great social and economic changes since the 1950s, notably the increase in owner-occupied homes and in car ownership.

These were most marked in the South of England, he said, but the change was happening more slowly elsewhere with the decline in manufacturing em-

ployment and the expansion of the service sector.

Mr Shore spoke of the disastrous general election result which left Labour with only 29 of the 260 parliamentary seats south of a line between the Wash and the Severn, against 103 held in 1966.

He said there was no earthly reason why these social changes should erode support for Labour, which had always been equally concerned about white-collar and blue-collar workers - workers "by hand and by brain".

There was nothing inevitable about them slipping away from Labour. Indeed, it would be "richly ironical" if that hap-

pened, as Labour was the chief architect of the growth of public services and of the expansion of owner-occupation and of the revised living standards.

But Labour had failed to "tune in" to the concerns felt by the "new earning classes".

Labour policies already geared towards these electors include the option mortgage scheme, started by Labour, which gave standard-rate tax relief to those paying less than standard-rate tax. Mr Shore said.

It was a Tory myth that Labour was opposed to owner-occupation.

Labour had first introduced

Continued on page 2, col 7

Government has 391,000 tons of surplus butter in store and 211,000 tons of surplus butter.

Anti-poverty organizations say that cuts in food stamps and distribution are responsible for the soup kitchen queues. Thirty-two million of the population of 233 million are graded as below the poverty line but the mayors say soup kitchens are not keeping pace with the hungry.

A Bill to increase the distribution of surplus food has been approved by the House of Representatives in spite of opposition by the Reagan Administration.

The distribution of free cheese has been curtailed by the Government because it is felt that hand-outs are hitting the commercial market.

Until last March the state was giving 26,000 tons of cheese a month to the needy but that has now been roughly halved. The

forecast details, back page



King of the road: Laurent Fignon, French outsider, hoists the Tour de France trophy in Paris after successfully defending his lead to the finish. Report page 21

## Lawson to reveal asset sales

By Frances Williams  
Economics Correspondent

Details of the Government's proposed £500m additional asset sales announced earlier this month are expected to be revealed today when Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, replies to a question in Parliament.

Top candidates are parts of the Government's existing shareholdings in privatized companies: BP, where the state has a 39 per cent stake, British Rail (49 per cent) and Cable and Wireless (45 per cent).

It would be difficult for the Government to accelerate the planned privatization of such leading enterprises as British Telecom, British Airways and the Royal Ordnance factories which are scheduled for next year. But it could decide to bring forward sales of smaller pieces of state industries and privately-owned companies.

The Transport Department has already announced that it expects British Rail's Seatin subsidiary to be ready for privatization by the autumn.

Other possible subsidiaries of BL such as Unipart, Jaguar and Land Rover and profitable parts of British Shipbuilders, British Steel, the National Bus Company and the British Airports Authority.

The sale of British Gas oil interests is already earmarked for this year.

Shore criticizes failure to move with times

## World alert over Armenian revenge

By Richard Evans

A worldwide security alert has been ordered at all British diplomatic missions after the jailing of an Armenian for firearms offences at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday.

Every British embassy and consulate is on its guard against an unexpected attack by fanatical Armenian extremists in retaliation against the eight-year prison sentence passed on Zaven Bedros. The SAS is on special standby.

The Paris bombing was part of Asala's growing campaign of international terrorism, to avenge what they describe as the genocide committed by the Turks in 1915, when they claim one and a half million Armenians were killed.

The toughest security precautions ever seen at the Central Criminal Court surrounded the 17-day trial, and the six men and six women on the jury were guarded day and night by armed detectives.

Armed police wearing bullet-proof jackets patrolled outside the court.

Less than a week after French police arrested 51 Armenians in connection with the Orly incident, the Asala bombed the commercial bureau of the French Embassy and the Air France office in Tehran, and threatened further attacks unless the Armenians were released.

Senior Scotland Yard police now fear a similar retaliatory attack at a British establishment.

"This lot are fanatics and don't care if they die in the process of an attack. That is what makes them so dangerous", one officer said.

How Bedros was caught, page 3

## Heatwave in US kills 120

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York

More than 120 people have died in the heatwave affecting many parts of the United States. A state of emergency has been declared in the city of St Louis, Missouri, where people are being urged to use "70 air-conditioning" of cooling off centres.

The centres offer shelter from the overpowering 100° heat which has so far killed 38 people in the city.

An emergency has also been declared in Louisville, Kentucky, where hospitals are crowded with heat victims. Police report an unprecedented wave of thefts of air-conditioners from private homes and churches.

St Louis is badly affected because it has many flat-topped brick buildings which retain the heat, and whose windows have been nailed down to foil burglars.

Many of the occupants of these houses are elderly who do not have, or cannot afford, air-conditioning. They suffer heat strokes.

The heat wave has killed people in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Georgia and parts of North Carolina, Indiana, Arkansas and New York.

• In Britain, after a Sunday when many places had a dry day but some areas experienced very heavy thunderstorms, the mid-week weather was expected to continue for some time. Today is likely to be showery with sunny intervals.

Forecast details, back page

## Gemayel facing challenge from 'Salvation Front'

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

President Gemayel of Lebanon will return to his country from Washington in the next two days to find that it has been further torn apart, this time by Syria's latest efforts to challenge the legitimacy of his Government.

The three leading Lebanese politicians opposed to Mr Gemayel have been encouraged by Damascus to form a "National Salvation Front" which is clearly designed to provide an alternative administration in Lebanon if the country is partitioned.

Meanwhile, ceasefires broke down in the battles between Druze and Christian Maronite militiamen in the Israeli-occupied Chouf mountains and between rival Palestinian guerrilla groups in the Syrian-occupied Bekaa valley.

Throughout Saturday night the miniature civil war in the hills above Beirut went on with the Israeli making precious little effort to stop it.

By last night at least two Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat's leadership, together with a Lebanese woman hit by stray gunfire, had been killed by rebels who, with Syrian encouragement, attacked two pro-Arafat military bases north of the town of Chouf.

The announcement of a National Salvation Front was made in the Syrian-held city of Baalbek by Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, who at the same time admitted that his men had been responsible for firing missiles at Beirut airport last week.

While it is not yet claiming to be a rival government, the new alliance - which includes former President Franjeh and Mr Rashid Karim who was Prime Minister here during the civil war - is none-the-less meant to be a weapon of coercion against President Gemayel's authority.

Yet if the Israeli and Syrian armies do stay in Lebanon, Continued on back page, col 6

## Floods close new Selby pit 'possibly for months'

"This is what is puzzling us. We never thought this was possible and are sure it is a unique problem. We have not heard of it ever happening before", the spokesman added.

Mining engineers have so far been unable to see the full extent of the damage in the pit, which contains £5m worth of equipment. But after moving in extra pumping equipment last night, they hope that by today they will be able to examine the mine.

Since opening four weeks ago, Wistow, said by the NCB to have been "setting the standard for world mining", has been producing 20,000 tons of coal a week. "The loss of coal production, which we put at £600,000 a week, is bad enough but what we are anxious to find out is why this has happened", the spokesman said.

# TUC poised to agree on talks with Tebbit about political levy

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Despite strong left-wing opposition, leaders of the TUC are this week poised to accept an olive branch from Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, and start talks with the Government on union democracy.

The thaw in the relationship will be heralded today when the TUC's employment policy and organization committee looks likely to endorse a paper calling for talks on unions' political levy.

Leaders of the Labour movement will want to make sure, however, that the talks are strictly defined and do not again descend into the "dialogue of the deaf".

The employment committee's decision will be recommended to the general council on Wednesday, but the talks are unlikely to take place until after the TUC's congress in September, which will be asked to agree to the plan.

Mr Tebbit's feelings on the subject of the political levy have moderated recently. Initially the idea was that union members should actively "contract in" to

paying towards the Labour Party, rather than seek means allegedly sometimes complicating difficult - to "contract out".

In a recent White Paper, Mr Tebbit has hinted that he would be prepared to discuss the matter with union leaders, an invitation he subsequently repeated in public.

The "hawkish" Mr Tebbit has been in a dilemma on the issue. If the system was changed to "contracting-in" he would probably achieve the hardliners' ambition of severing the party's financial jugular vein.

But he has been advised that he could let in the potentially dangerous Alliance by default, start an outcry about the business sources of the Conservative Party's cash and cause a campaign for the state funding of political parties.

The crucial vote today for talks by the 22 members of the committee would follow a "deep freeze" in the relationship between Mr Tebbit and union leaders since January when the same group decided there was no point in talking to

## Europeans reject UK TV system

By Clive Cookson  
Technology Correspondent

The British campaign to have its method of broadcasting television by satellite adopted as a European standard has failed. France and West Germany have rejected the C-MAC system, developed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which the BBC plans to use for direct broadcasting from the £350m Unisat satellite, (due for launch in 1986).

Mr Christian Schwartz-Schilling, the German Minister for Posts and telecommunications, came out against C-MAC at a recent meeting in Bonn with Mr Louis Mandonau, his French opposite number. France's opposition was well known, but British government and industry representatives had hoped to win over Germany.

The technical committee of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) recommended a standard based on C-MAC but France blocked its adoption by the full EBU. Almost everyone agrees that the IBA system would give excellent sound and picture quality - better than the PAL and SECAM systems now used for terrestrial TV broadcasts in Europe.

All existing television sets would have to be adapted for C-MAC. The French are prepared to sacrifice technical quality for a cheaper satellite standard based on PAL and SECAM, which are products of 1960s technology.

Although EBU technical staff will continue searching for a common European standard, the prospects of agreeing on an acceptable compromise are small. If there is no agreement, the present problem of viewing across frontiers with different colour systems will be repeated when direct satellite broadcasting becomes widespread.

The failure to agree on C-MAC as a European standard is also bad news for British manufacturers of broadcasting equipment.



High flyer: Mr Ron Mitcham and his race-winning Tipsy Nipper. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

## 'Flying overcoat' wins race

A tiny aircraft powered by an 1800cc Volkswagen car engine yesterday won the Heineken Round London Air Race.

Its pilot, Mr Ron Mitcham, aged 37, a builder of Thorpe Road, St Albans, completed the 126-mile course in 1hr 20mins to take the £1,000 first prize.

His home-built Tipsy Nipper, described by race officials at Wycombe Air Park, Buckinghamshire, as more an overcoat than

an aeroplane, was the smallest entry at 14ft long, with a wingspan of 19ft.

Mr Mitcham said: "I almost pulled out at the last minute because of a heavy shower at the start."

● A two-mile queue of traffic built up outside Greenham Common air base yesterday as thousands turned out for the last day of the air display there.

## EEC decides cost of Britain's puddings

By Patricia Clough

An emergency meeting of bureaucrats from the 10 EEC countries in Brussels today will decide the cost of Christmas puddings in Britain next Christmas.

They are to debate what to do about a levy on non-ECC sultanas and raisins which could turn a 50p Christmas pudding into a 55p one, and put up the price of fruit cake, mincemeat and some biscuits.

Insiders predict they will prolong the levy for another year at least.

The temporary levy was imposed last October, too late to affect last year's Christmas dinner, to protect the sultana producers of Greece, who had just entered the Community. On the face of it, this would seem a problem since Greece's entry also promptly landed the Community with another mountain, a 60,000-ton sultana mountain.

Many were sultanas which would normally have been exported to the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries which, struggling with their own economic crisis, could not afford them. But the

farmers were also turning out more dried grapes to gain the notorious benefits of the EEC's agriculture supports.

But the British, who eat 115,000 tons of sultanas, raisins and currents a year - more than all the other 220 million Community inhabitants put together - turned up their noses at them.

Greek farmers, an expert in the trade explained, dry their grapes on their tiny plots in over-intimate proximity to goals and a other farm animals. Cleaning and inspection leave much to be desired, so importers have to treat them again in Britain. "No food manufacturer is going to gamble with health standards."

Faced with the choice, the importers have no hesitation in buying more costly Californian, South African, Australian or Turkish dried fruit, even at the cost of an additional £50m.

Embarrassed by the sultana mountain that cannot be sold, the EEC Commission has decided, literally, to liquidate it by transforming it at considerable effort and expense into industrial alcohol.

## Councils 'not housing families'

Families are being broken up and children taken into care because local authorities are failing to do their legal duty and provide homes, according to the Shelter National Housing Aid Trust.

In 1981, 1,200 families asked for council accommodation, but until the party had "one person, one vote" procedure every where, the election of leader and deputy leader could not be considered democratic - which plainly was not the case.

He said that on this question he himself had "a rather longer record than most other people", as in December 1980 he moved in the National Executive Committee that Labour should require local party management committees to "lay down procedures to enable individual members to express their preferences".

Asked about the "dream ticket" under which he and Mr Hattersley would work together as leader and deputy - Mr Kinnock said the phrase was invented by journalists who were now destroying it.

There was never a dream ticket, but he repeated he could work with anyone who would give priority to securing a Labour victory.

## Turkish mother who lied hopes to stay

By Alan Hamilton

A Turkish mother of four children who entered Britain illegally eight years ago said yesterday that she hoped to be allowed to stay, in spite of her admission that she lied to Home Office immigration officials about the whereabouts of her husband.

Mrs Gulen Sezer, who lives with her children aged between six and 15, in Camden, north London, told *The Times* yesterday that she knew all along that her husband had returned to Britain after being deported as an illegal immigrant in 1981, although she denied that he had lived with her since his return.

When threatened with deportation herself earlier this month, she insisted to the immigration authorities that she had not seen her husband since his deportation.

Mrs Sezer, who was found by police after an anonymous tip-off working in a north London restaurant, was sent home to Turkey on Saturday.

"How could I tell the truth? My husband was here illegally; either I had to shop him or keep quiet," Mrs Sezer said. "I want to remain in this country, and educate my children here".

Mrs Sezer recently contested a Home Office deportation order on the ground of compassion for her children: she claimed that her husband was a violent man, that they had not lived together since his illegal return, and that she had started



Mrs Sezer: Denied having seen her husband.

divorce proceedings against him.

She last saw Mr Sezer last week, when immigration officials brought him to her house so that he could be positively identified.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is now reconsidering his decision to let Mrs Sezer stay in Britain, in view of her recent conduct.

## Checks on electricity costs urged

By Jonathan Davis

Some electricity boards appear markedly more successful than others in cutting costs and improving efficiency, a report out today from the Electricity Consumers' Council says.

The administrative cost of supplying a unit of electricity in the Midlands Electricity Board area rose by 28.9 per cent in real terms in the seven years to April 1982. Yet during the same period the Eastern Electricity Board cut its administrative costs by 37.7 per cent in real terms.

The number of employees per 1,000 consumers fell by 28.6 per cent in the South-Western area, while the cut in London and the North-West was only between 12 and 15 per cent. The council avoids saying the variations necessarily reflect degrees of efficiency.

## Low paid 'need bill of rights'

By Our Labour Reporter

A new "bill of rights" is needed to protect the weakest workers, the Low Pay Unit says in a report published today. The Conservative Government has stopped long-standing legal procedures which guard the lowest paid against unscrupulous employers, the unit says.

Many workers in small firms have to wait two years before they can gain any protection against unfair dismissal.

The report declares that a bill of rights for the low paid should include an automatic entitlement to protection from unfair dismissal without the need for a minimum length of service, a right for workers to get their jobs back when a tribunal finds that they have been unfairly dismissed; a new legal procedure for union recognition; better minimum standards for redundancy; them, run errands, serve drinks.

The LPU, according to one MP who has just relinquished the post, is at best an aside-de-camp and at worst a dogsbody.

He caters to his master's needs as a parliamentarian and party politician, in the way that private secretaries look after him in his ministerial capacity.

But whatever their misgivings, when the offer comes no MP who wants to get on can afford to refuse it. It can be a passport to nowhere and the sacrifice of independence can be great; but a failure to take the post would signify to the people who matter a lack of ambition, the MP concerned would normally not get a second chance.

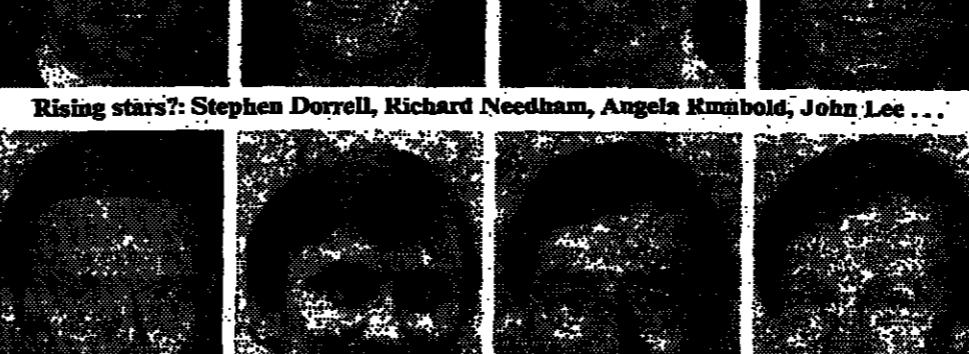
The people who matter are the whips and the Prime Minister, who can exercise a veto on the appointments. The whips are the talent scouts and are credited with enormous powers of patronage by the MPs.

The Conservative whips keep a list of the MPs who have impressed with their performance in the Commons chamber, or in committee, with their diligence, their attendance and voting record. These names are at the disposal of ministers, who usually express personal preferences.

They are not paid a penny extra for their work but still form part of the so-called "payroll vote" which is often



Rising stars?: Stephen Dorrell, Richard Needham, Angela Kumbold, John Lee ...



... Mark Lennox-Boyd, Peter Lloyd, Peter Bottomley, Keith Hampson.

There is also Conservative mobilized, even on a free vote on issues like MPs' pay, when the Government wishes to hold firmly to a chosen line.

On such occasions a note goes out to ministers from the chief whip telling them to be present to vote and to make sure their aides are there as well. If the MPS rebels he has to go.

In return for what can be three or four confining and unrewarding years, particularly if the minister being served is below Cabinet rank, the MPS hopes to get the call to government. Many are disappointed, but at least the MPS know that most of the members of the present Cabinet who entered Parliament when the Conservatives were in power

had their first experience of government as a MPS.

Mr James Prior (PPS to Mr Edward Heath), Mr Norman Tebbit, Lord Whitelaw, Sir Keith Joseph, Mr Tom King, all did their time. Ten years ago Mr Cecil Parkinson was PPS to Mr Michael Heseltine, then Minister for Aerospace. Today he sits with him in the Cabinet as Secretary for Trade and Industry and a victorious Conservative party chairman.

Who will be the names to follow in the next 10 years? Perhaps those MPS attached to ministers whose stars are high or still rising stand the most promising chances.

Mr John Lee, aged 41, MP for Pendle, is Mr Parkinson's new PPS and will be hoping to

## Keys lays down terms for help in bringing out FT

By Our Labour Reporter

Mr William Keys, chairman of the TUC's print committee, yesterday set out the conditions under which his union would "consider" helping to publish the strike-bound *Financial Times*.

If the National Graphical Association, which considers Mr Murray's reputation to be at stake, the committee will receive advice that a suspension may prove to be "hasty".

It is thought unlikely by some observers that the general council will outlaw the NGA, still less encourage other unions to break the strike.

A more likely course, it is felt, is that today's meeting will advise the initiation of new discussions.

The *Financial Times* has been planning to republish the 60,000 copies of the Frankfurt edition with the help of the National Union of Journalists.

The reaction of the chapel (union branch) will be tested after the present talks at the TUC. But national leaders said yesterday that they could not envisage any practical circumstances under which the newspaper would republish.

The newspaper's management has been considering plans to produce its whole print run in Germany and fly it to Britain to be distributed by Sogat.

## Shore calls for wider appeal

From Richard Ford  
Belfast

Police in Northern Ireland denied yesterday that they had intended using an hotel bombed by the Provisional IRA as temporary accommodation while a joint Army-police base is repaired.

Four bombs planted by masked men caused extensive damage to the Lake Glen Hotel in Belfast on Saturday night and afterwards an IRA statement said they bombed it because the had learnt it was to be used by the security forces. The hotel has been up for sale and is frequently used by Provisional Sinn Fein for press conferences.

It may a van bomb exploded 500 yards away outside Adersontown army-police base, but police said it was utter rubbish that they had planned to use the hotel.

The IRA has denied reports that 12 Belfast men have fled south for fear of being named by Mr David Mackie aged 44, the victim of a punishment shooting two years ago who is now understood to be in police protective custody.

## Technicians to strike at ITV

More than 1,500 freelance ITW technicians have been instructed to strike from next weekend over pay and conditions. The stoppage, by members of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT), could eventually cause blank screens.

In an unrelated dispute yesterday, ITV's *Morning Worship* was not screened because of a salary dispute involving six ACTT engineers.

## Poison alert

The police have warned sunbathers on the Devon coast between Torbay and Lympstone not to touch potentially lethal canisters of poisonous calcium phosphide which have been washed up on beaches.

## Rock on rates

Rock music workshops are being held throughout South Yorkshire by the Labour-controlled county council to prevent boredom and frustration among the unemployed. The "rock-on-the-rates scheme" is part of a £100,000 project.

## Irish visitor

Mr Peter Barry, the Irish Foreign Minister, begins a three-day trip to Britain today. He will be visiting Liverpool, Birmingham, and London, where he will meet Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr James Prior to discuss Anglo-Irish relations.

## Right of access

People should have a legal right of access on foot to all open country and common land, the Ramblers' Association urges in a report, which says the natural beauty of uplands and open country is being eroded.

## Diesel jobs cut

A further 150 workers have volunteered for redundancy at the Perkins diesel engine company at Peterborough, bringing the number of jobs lost in the past

## ouths killed in cliff plunge while fleeing disco gang

From Our Correspondent, Bodmin

Teenagers died when from a cliff top on to a beach early yesterday fleeing from a gang. Another youth had broken by a tree and was to safety. Three had vaulted a 4ft-one wall expecting that it lead them to a path of from the group of eight chasing them from a neque and also a fourth. But the wall was only feet from the edge of the cliff over-looking the beach in Newquay, all.

Frazer Herald, aged 21, first to leap the wall. He into a thick shrub outwards from the cliff. The two following him the wall, Miles Thomas, 17, and David Stevens, 18, vaulted further, out air, and crashed to the below.

A fourth youth, Michael, aged 18, managed to vault with his hands on all top. Four came from Mersey and were on a camping on the outskirts of day. Miles Thomas died. David Stevens also lived in Laughton Roby, died two hours hospital in Truro.

Herald, of Courthague Bowring Park, Huyton, fled to safety. He said: "The Scots who got me They were obviously shaken. They could see



Frazer Herald: shrub stopped his fall.

Armenian arms case

## How secret services trapped a terrorist

By Richard Evans

Only a brilliant undercover operation started by MI5, funded by the Special Branch, and completed by Bedros, a terrorist attack in London.

He recently recruited but member of the Secret for the Liberation of Armenia, flew into Heathrow from Damascus on July 31, last year.

It was his first mission for the Armenian underground organization which has killed 51 people, mostly senior Turkish leaders, in an eight-year campaign to avenge the massacre of 1,500 Armenians by Ottoman Turks in 1915.

Bedros, aged 32, slipped through the airport's Terminal immigration officials he was a commercial innkeeper, in England to buy parts for Land-Rovers. A hours after his arrival was being watched.

He secret service network, often criticized, had already infiltrated the Armenian network.

It was a brilliant piece of work, one senior police officer said. "It is often said what a difference the security forces make," he added. "At this is a classic case of how effective they have been."

Bedros, a Syrian-born ironmonger, was planning, so he did at his trial, a commando occupation of the Turkish embassy. Four Secret Army agents, he claimed, were ready in Britain, and he was to lead the assault on the Belgrave target. If necessary, he prepared to kill or die. "I

am a suicide man", he told police.

An armed team of 20 officers from the Special Branch and anti-terrorist squad moved in to track his movements.

While the Special Branch officers were involved with surveillance, the anti-terrorist squad was ready to arrest Bedros.

His officers did not have to wait long. During the early evening of September 9 Bedros was sitting idly on a car bonnet outside his hotel in Bayswater when he was summoned by a member of the hotel staff to take a telephone call. It was the message he had been waiting for.

Two hours later Bedros was seen walking back to his hotel, carrying an innocent-looking plastic shopping bag. But inside were the weapons he had been waiting for.

Bedros quickly took his armory to his hotel room and then emerged on the street. Armed police officers moved in. Bedros ran but was quickly captured with a flying tackle by Det Chief Insp Hilton Cole.

In his hotel room the police found Soviet F1 anti-personnel fragmentation grenade and ignition set, a 7.62mm self-loading pistol, and 16 rounds of ammunition.

A disappointed Bedros later told detectives his arrest came four days before the embassy siege was due to take place.

• An Armenian national council, to speak for the three million Armenians scattered across five continents was established yesterday by the second Armenian World Congress in Lausanne, Alan McGregor writes.

## BBC contest criticized

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Teachers at some of Britain's leading music colleges have accused the BBC of being "highly irresponsible" in staging The Cardiff Singer of the World competition, the final of which was televised last night.

In a letter to BBC Wales from Professor Lyndon van der Pump, of the Royal College of Music on behalf of the head of singing at the Royal Academy, he expressed "profound disquiet" at the venture, which the BBC described as being open to singers of a minimum age of 18 "on the threshold of their professional careers".

The letter, also signed by six other eminent musicians, claimed that singers aged 18 were not on the threshold of their careers and should not be exposed to the stresses and publicity that such a competition demanded.



## Irish drinkers swallow massive price rise

If drinkers in the Irish Republic are seen to stagger today, the likeliest explanation is not the alcohol but the stiffest ever tax on drink that comes into effect today.

The chase started soon after the late night discotheques in Newquay had shut. Mr Herald said: "We were just walking and not expecting any trouble. The Scots started shouting, and running towards us, and we started to run as well. I was terrified."

The four youths ran past a bowing green and along a path near the cliff top until it turned a right angle. It was there that they decided to vault the wall, believing that they would land in the grounds of a hotel.

Mr Herald said: "The Scots had almost caught up with us, and we thought that over the wall was our best chance of getting away from them. I went over first, and I knew immediately there was nothing there except the bush. I grabbed a branch with both hands, and then I saw Miles come over.

"I saw his white shirt and tried to hold on to it. It tore, and he went. David came over almost on top of him. Both of them had jumped too far out to have any chance of grabbing on to the bush.

A passing motorist, alarmed by the shouts, called the police. The only clues to the Scots were their footprints on the beach.

Less than 24 hours after three children were left orphans when their parents were killed in a crash with a lorry on the A420 in Oxfordshire, two members of another family died in an accident 20 miles away on the same road.

Mr Malcolm Dickinson, aged 49, and his daughter Karen, aged 18, died when their car apparently hit a kerb and rolled over several times at Cumnor, near Oxford, early yesterday.

Gays told of festival AIDS risk

From Our Correspondent, Dunfermline

Scottish health experts are worried that the Edinburgh international festival next month may become a breeding ground for the spread of the mystery disease acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (Aids).

Aids has already reached epidemic proportions among the male homosexual population in the US with 1,500 reported cases and many deaths. A large number of American homosexuals are expected to visit the festival.

The estimated 40,000 homosexuals in the Edinburgh area are being cautioned by the Scottish Homosexual Rights Group to be very careful about having sexual contact with the American visitors.

## Doctors face VAT charges

Doctors travelling overseas to brief themselves on the latest medical techniques are facing an immediate 15 per cent increase in their conference fees because of a Customs and Excise decision to charge value added tax on large firms exhibiting their products in export markets.

"Symptoms are very keenly priced, because it is recognized that many doctors, surgeons and so on have to take part if they are to keep abreast of the latest developments.

"We are charging only about \$150 for those taking part in the International Hospital Federation conference next year in Nairobi, and \$130 as a registration fee for members of the International Federation of Clinical Chemists in Cairo this year.

"On top of that, of course, they have to pay all their air fares and hotel costs - but they are VAT rated.

"Between 400 and 500 people will be in Cairo, with about 60 from the UK. The British are the only ones having to pay VAT, because the Customs and Excise decision relates only to British-based foreign conference organizers."

## Conference plea

Gay hoteliers at Scarborough, North Yorkshire, are to press the town council to allow the Campaign for Homosexual Equality to hold a conference at the resort, after three rejections in recent years.

## Bargain houses

King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council is to offer 60 per cent discounts to some tenants when they buy their homes. A house valued at £15,000 can be bought for £6,000.

## Litter drive

Only about 100 volunteers braved Saturday's bad weather to help clean up Holyrood Park, Edinburgh. About 2,000 had been expected after the Queen's recent comments on litter in the park.



Prices up but beer still goes down. Building workers (top) drinking at a Dublin public house. But Irish whiskey on an off-licence shelf is dearer than Scotch.

## Gypsy site 'test case' opens today

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Department of the Environment is being taken to court today in an attempt to force it to act to ease the plight of 200 gypsies living on a site near central London, generally agreed to be unfit for habitation.

The main reason for the Republic's high taxes is a massive foreign borrowing debt. With the Finance Minister, Mr Alan Dukes, pursuing a strict policy to check Government spending and borrowing, little relief appears in sight for the hard-pressed drinker.

The High Court action, being taken by Mr Martin Ward, a resident on the Westway site in north Kensington, is being seen as a test case for the interpretation of the Caravan Sites Act of 1968, in particular the issue of whether ministers can be forced by court order to compel

local authorities to provide gypsy sites if they have not been exempted.

The gypsies at Westway,

which has been at the centre of a complicated legal battle for several years, face the prospect of eviction from the site or of having all mains services cut off, forcing them to leave. Their lawyers believe that the environment department is now considering seeking legal immunity from further public health prosecutions until lead pollution has been cleared up.

The two London boroughs responsible, Hammersmith and Kensington, both Conservative-controlled, were only prevented from handing the site back to the Labour-controlled Greater London Council when the lease expired. Although it owns the land, the GLC says it is prevented by law from running sites for gypsies.

Hammersmith and Kensington dispute that, say the utilities, would not cut off services if they abandoned the site and claim they can find nowhere else for the gypsies to live.

## Boy has typhoid

A schoolboy suffering from typhoid was making satisfactory progress yesterday in a Northampton hospital. Doctors believe his case is an isolated one, and are screening his family and friends.

## Doubts on link in killing of girls

Police are now less certain that there is a link between the murders of Caroline Hogg, aged five, and Susan Maxwell, aged 11.

Mr Hector Clark, assistant chief constable of Northumbria, who is leading the inquiry into both deaths, said: "There are similarities but there are significant differences between the two cases."

Meanwhile, Interpol has traced Herr Fritz Witten, a West German tourist who stayed in a Portobello boarding house on the night Caroline Hogg, from Edinburgh, disappeared.

Detectives will fly out within the next few days to interview Herr Witten, who was found at his home in Witten, near Dortmund, only hours after his description was issued by the police.

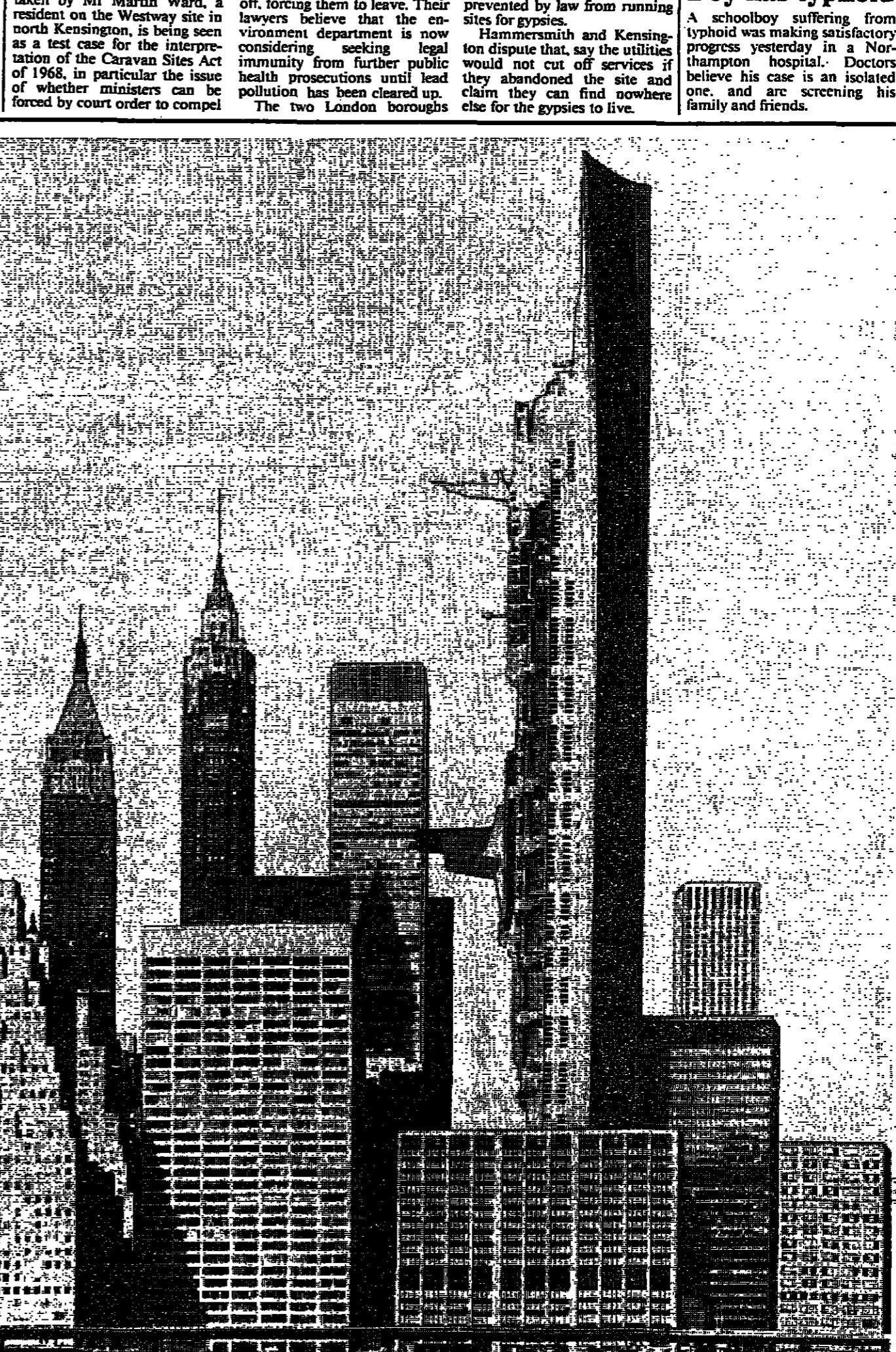
Det Chief Supt Brian Cunningham said: "It is known that he spent three nights, including July 8 at the boarding house. He is one of the few people we have so far failed to interview."

He emphasized that at this stage the police simply wanted to eliminate Herr Witten from their inquiries.

On Saturday police had appealed for a man who was seen in Portobello on the evening of July 8.

Asked about the similarities between Herr Witten's description and the man seen in Portobello, Mr Cunningham said: "We are not saying this in the man who was seen."

Of the deaths of the two schoolgirls, Mr Clark said: "It may well be we are looking for two different people."



## New York? Nothing tops the QE2.

Nothing tops going on business to New York on the QE2.

Yet surprisingly one of our air/sea return packages can cost less than a Business Class return flight.

In fact for as little as £680 you can spend five days travelling out on the most prestigious ship in the world.

And then come back on British Airways absolutely free.

Of course you can do the trip the other

way round. And there are other packages where you can take your wife free, or even fly one way on Concorde for £950. There's even a special deal on December 16th when for £765 we're offering two air/sea tickets for the price of one.

However you choose to do it, you'll find nothing in New York comes close to experiencing the QE2.

No matter what lofty heights you reach whilst you're there.

For complete details and timetables contact your travel agent or Cunard at 8 & Berkeley Street, London W1X 6AR. Or post this coupon to Cunard Brochure Services, Park Farm Road, Folkestone, Kent CT19 5DZ. T 25/7  
Name(Mr/Mrs/Miss) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
BUDGET PLAZA

**QUEEN ELIZABETH 2**

# Motorists respect police but despise traffic law 'lottery', report says

By Alan Hamilton

Many of Britain's 15 million motorists take a cynical view of the enforcement of traffic laws, regarding them as a punitive lottery concerned more with improving road sense, according to a study conducted for the Police Foundation by Oxford University.

A friendly warning from a policeman is often more effective than court proceedings, the report concludes. Motorists see the penalties imposed by magistrates' courts as arbitrary and inconsistent, whereas police officers are generally well regarded, provided they strike the right attitude when approaching a motorist.

The report, based on interviews with motorists and with officers of the Thames Valley Police, recommends that motorists be educated rather than prosecuted. Suggestions include rewriting the Highway Code to include more practical guidelines to road sense.

More than five million traffic offences are committed each year. The system has bred what the report calls the "respectable motoring outlaw," who would not dream of breaking the law in any other area, but who in his car is prepared to risk offending for the sake of convenience.

**Motorists grossly overestimate the risk of being caught:**

the chance of being detected for committing a motoring offence is put at only one in 7,600.

The police and the public encounter each other on the road more than in any other areas; the report estimates that well over one-third of all drivers have had an encounter with the police at some time. Many police chiefs regard traffic as a vital area of public relations and will, for example, refuse to sanction the full complement of traffic wardens in their areas for fear of worsening relations with the public.

Other areas where police and public conspire is in speed limits; in some areas, particu-

larly in London, the police impose their own unwritten speed limits to keep the traffic moving, and drivers may have considerable leeway beyond the roadside speed signs.

At the same time, traffic police may be over-zealous. The report suggests that probationary officers are encouraged to pursue borderline cases because they are good training and a high rate of prosecutions is likely to further their careers.

Motorists interviewed for the report often spoke highly of police officers who had stopped them, remarking on their courtesy, professionalism, and discretion in knowing where a well-judged warning would be more effective than a report.

But the survey also notes that officers can also be unnecessarily offensive in their opening remarks when approaching an erring driver.

The issue of warnings to drivers varied widely between different police forces, from 3 per cent of stopped drivers in Norfolk to 24 per cent in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and West Yorkshire.

*Road Users and the Police.* (M. C. Dix and A. D. Layzell, Transport Studies Unit, University of Oxford. To be published by Croom Helm, £13.95 hardback and £6.95 paperback).

Source: R. Grimes et al., *Incidence and Effect of Police Action on Motoring Offences as Described by Drivers, Transport & Road Research Laboratory, 1980.*

**SANCTIONS ADOPTED BY POLICE**

	Men	Women	All drivers
%	%	%	%
Given verbal warning	42	53	44
Sent warning letter	4	2	4
Taken to court	41	23	38
Other	4	5	4
No further action/ don't know/ still waiting/ refused	8	16	10

## Benefits staff ordered to pay

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

In one of the most strongly worded letters ever issued by a government department, social security and unemployment benefit office managers have been told to take immediate action to ensure that unemployed claimants are no longer wrongly deprived of benefits. Staff will be told that they are breaking the law if they do not refund benefits wrongly withheld.

The letter, issued last Wednesday to regional and local social security managers, reflects the anger and embarrassment of ministers at widespread blunders identified by the Social Security Policy Inspectorate. The letter was issued on the day that the government announced that it would, after all, take steps to repay benefit wrongly deducted from people who were dismissed or resigned their jobs.

Estimates based on figures released by the Department of

Health and Social Security (DHSS) suggest that 56,000 people have been underpaid by up to £1.2m because of errors by social security staff.

Tomorrow the Commons is due to debate proposals to end the present "compassion clause" allowing 20 per cent of benefit to be deducted in cases of hardship, instead of the 40 per cent applied to people deliberately becoming unemployed. The letter indicates that ministers feel it would be more difficult to effect that change if they cannot reassure MPs that the rules are now being followed properly.

The letter says: "It is, of course, indefensible if existing procedures are operated incorrectly at a time when amending regulations reducing the criteria for the lower rate deduction are being processed by ministers."

It instructs managers to take steps to ensure that staff are familiar with the rules and apply them properly. Staff must be made aware that they have wrongly been underpaid benefit.

not make a deduction "just to be on the safe side".

The letter adds: "When a voluntary unemployment decision is subsequently found to be incorrect, local officers must refund the arrears. Staff who fail to do so are illegally depriving claimants of benefit."

New training notes are being prepared to make sure that staff understand and apply the rules.

Meanwhile, both the DHSS and the Department of Employment, whose local office managers have been sent a similar letter, have stopped destroying case papers after one year in the hope of being able to identify some of the people whose benefits were wrongly reduced.

But only a minority of the people affected will be found in that way. Mr Tony Lynes, a special adviser on social security to the last Labour Government, said yesterday. He pointed out that most people affected are now back in work and do not know that they have wrongly been underpaid benefit.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said the area should be declared a national nature reserve. Mr Ian Armstrong, the society's regional officer for northern England, said that it was not satisfied with the new deal.

Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, aged 41, former Culture, Youth and Sports Minister, being led away handcuffed to a police officer after the Malaysian Federal Court of Appeal confirmed the death sentence passed on him for the murder of his wife and maid.

The court acquitted Rahmat Satiman, aged 53, a former village headman condemned with him for the murder. Only a royal pardon now stands between Datuk Mokhtar and the gallows (M. G. G. Pillai writes from Kuala Lumpur).

Dakuk Mokhtar and four others were charged with murdering Datuk Abdul Taib Talib, aged 49, the speaker of a state assembly, in April last year. One of the accused died before the trial and two were sentenced to death.

Datuk Mokhtar and Mr Satiman were sentenced to death in March after a 75-day trial, one of Malaysia's longest.

Legal and political sources were unhappy that a procedure enacted initially to deal with offences under the Internal Security Act was used in the trial of Datuk Mokhtar. This restricts the rights of the accused.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said the area should be declared a national nature reserve. Mr Ian Armstrong, the society's regional officer for northern England, said that it was not satisfied with the new deal.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

His daughter, Dawn Tay, 10, and her tutor - who were also held hostage - escaped unharmed. First reports said two men, one in his early twenties with a rifle, entered the house while the daughter was having lessons.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

The bodies were found when police stormed the house after a three-hour siege. The dead man, the managing director of an electrical appliance firm, was reported to have been forced to go to a bank for money before being killed.

&lt;p

# THE KEY FEATURES YOU GET IF YOU BUY EVERY COMPACT COPIER IN THE WORLD.

- Automatic Paper-size Selection:** automatic selection of the right paper cassette to match the size of your original.
- Automatic Magnification Selection:** automatic reduction/enlargement of your original to fit exactly the chosen copy format.
- Zoom Reduction/Enlargement:** stepless reduction or enlargement that allows you to choose the exact image area you require.
- User-set Reduction/Enlargement:** where you can preset a number of different magnification ratios to suit your specific needs.
- Factory-set Reduction/Enlargement:** where the most commonly used magnification ratios are preset by the manufacturer. e.g. A3 reduction to A4, A5 enlargement to A4, etc.
- Fully-integrated System Design:** where the copier is designed to accept such "intelligent" accessories as a document feeder and sorter in order to allow full copy processing capability.
- Automatic Document Feeder:** where many originals can be automatically processed by the copier.
- Semi-automatic Document Feeder:** where originals are fed in individually by hand for copying with automatic sorting if required.
- Automatic Sorter:** fully-integrated sorting or stacking of copy sets into individual "bins" for easier handling.
- Multiple-choice Cassette System:** where more than one paper cassette is used in order to give a choice of copy sizes.
- Variable Exposure Control:** lets you lighten or darken the image density as required.
- LED Exposure Display:** provides fast visual check on exposure setting.
- Universal Cassette System:** where one cassette can be used to hold many different paper sizes.
- Manual Feed Table:** permits easy copying on both sides of the copy paper or on to other materials such as card, overhead film, labels, etc.
- Automatic Self-monitoring:** gives continuous feedback on all aspects of the copier condition.
- Alphabetical/Numerical Condition Indicator:** quickly pinpoints trouble spots for rapid servicing.
- Micro-processor Control:** this is where the copy process is controlled through micro-processors.
- Flat Paper Feed Path:** helps to avoid paper jams — allows easier clearing should a jam occur.
- Copy Direction Indicator:** tells you in which direction to set the original — horizontally or vertically — eliminates copy errors caused by incorrect placement.
- Cartridge Toner Supply:** fast, easy mounting of toner supply with no smudging of fingers, paper or machine.
- Multiple-copying Preset:** an electronically-controlled preset "memory" allowing up to 99 consecutive copies to be made.
- Automatic Image Density Control:** continuous monitoring of the originals with automatic measurement and control of the toner supply in order to ensure a stable image density.
- Total Check:** a pushbutton-activated electronic display giving the total number of copies made.
- Mechanical Copy Counter:** automatically records the total number and size of copies made.
- Paper-size Indicator:** visual indication of the selected copy size.
- Automatic Page Sequencing:** where the integrated feeder automatically stacks the copied originals face-up and in the correct order.
- Dual-body Design:** where the upper half of the copier hinges upwards to give easier access for servicing and repair.
- Dual-hinged Original Cover:** fixes any original firmly to the platen including 3D objects such as books or bound documents.
- Energy-saving Position:** when the copier shuts off between copying operations with immediate warm-up or saves power during "stand-by."
- Original Leftover Warning:** an audible signal that activates when an original has been left in the copier beyond a certain time period (usually about 10 secs.).
- Electronic Paper-selection:** allows you to switch between different cassettes at the touch of a button.
- Multi-copy Display:** provides a visual readout of the number of copies ordered with automatic countdown to the final copy.
- Interrupt Mode:** lets the operator interrupt a multiple copy run in order to make one-off copies.
- Clear/Stop Control:** allows the operator to cancel a multiple copy run or to reset copy mode back to zero in case of error.
- Micro-Toning System:** a developing process based on an exceptionally fine-grained micro carrier and even-grained micro-toner for outstanding copy contrast.
- Input Retention "Memory":** where the input copy ordering information is electronically memorised for automatic recall in case of misfeeds or other stoppages.
- Toner Recycling:** where excess toner is automatically separated and recycled for future use.
- Auto-reset:** where automatic functions return to their original state within 60 seconds of operation on the manual setting, thereby helping to avoid wasted copies.
- Multi-purpose Print Button:** where the Print button also collects and disseminates operating condition information by means of colours or symbols or both.
- Edge-to-edge Copying:** where the image fills the copy from edge-to-edge with no annoying cut-off.
- Dry Toner Developing:** where the developing system uses a "clean" dry toner powder as opposed to less stable liquid alternative.
- One-to-one A3 Copying:** the ability to accept and copy A3 originals directly on to A3-sized copy paper.
- Misfeed Monitoring and Display:** automatic identification of a paper misfeed with a simultaneous visual warning signal.
- Single-belt Design:** leaves no belt mark on copies when operating with a document feeder during reduction mode.
- Fixed-platen Design:** where the scanner itself moves so that the platen remains stationary.

# Fierce fighting in Kurdish mountains as Iraqis resist Iranian offensive

Tehran (Reuter) - Iran said yesterday its forces had repulsed an Iraqi counter attack in the Kurdish mountains of northern Iraq, where it launched a big offensive on Saturday.

The news agency Irna said Iranian troops beat back in a two-hour battle on Saturday night, killing more than 100 Iraqi soldiers and wounding at least 150.

In Baghdad a military spokesman said fierce fighting was still raging in the area early yesterday and Iraqi troops had killed more than 1,400 Iranians.

Before news of the Iraqi counter-attack reached Tehran, official Iranian communiques said Iran had achieved the main objectives of the offensive, the first big action in the 34-month Gulf war since battles farther south in April.

The communiques said that after a day of fighting Iranian forces had captured a military base at Haj Omran, four miles inside Iraq. Iran says the base has supplied Kurdish rebels in Iraq for the past three years.

The communiques said the Iranians had also taken the King Mountain heights, which overlook Haj Omran from

altitudes of up to 3,500 ft. They said the heights had been a base for Iraqi artillery attacks on Iranian border villages.

Irna's report on the counter-attack gave few details of the fighting, except to say there had been intense artillery duels.

Tehran Radio later quoted a military communiqué as saying Iranian troops were reinforcing their positions in newly occupied Iraqi territory and were shelling Iraqi lines.

The communiqué said the Iranians now controlled nine miles of territory from the border along the route towards the Iraqi town of Rawandiz.

Tehran Radio also quoted Mr Mir Hosseini Moussavi, the Prime Minister, as saying a number of Iranian Kurdish rebels had been captured during the offensive.

Mr Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Parliament, said yesterday Iranian dissidents, including supporters of the late Shah, the outlawed Mujahedin-E-Khalq guerrillas, communists, and Kurdish rebels, had fought beside Iraqi regular troops in the latest battles.

Irna also quoted him as

saying the Iranian offensive had been mounted by a joint force, including regular troops, paramilitary Revolutionary Guards, "mobilization corps" volunteers, Iraqi dissidents, and Kurds.

The mountain region where the fighting is taking place is a sensitive area for both Iran and Iraq because it is the home of Kurdish tribal groups which have fought the central governments in Tehran and Baghdad for many years.

● BAGHDAD: An Iraqi military spokesman said three Iranian infantry battalions, a mechanized battalion and two commando battalions had been wiped out. Huge quantities of Iranian weapons and ammunition were also destroyed, he said.

The spokesman did not give Iraqi casualties, which Iran put on Saturday night at more than 3,600 killed or wounded. He said scores of Kurdish rebels fighting with the Iranians, had been killed.

An Iraqi communiqué issued on Saturday said groups of Kurds were fighting on both sides in the battle.

## US denies hindering peace move

From John Carlin  
Mexico City

President Reagan's special Central American envoy, Mr Richard Stone, said in Panama at the weekend that the United States was not intervening in the peace initiative launched by the Contadora Group, but was giving it moral support.

He said this in answer to a reporter who asked if conciliatory gestures coming from Washington in the last few days were a smokescreen for its real purpose in Central America, aggression against Nicaragua.

The envoy was speaking on the third leg of a Latin American tour on which he is discussing Central American peace proposals put forward a week ago in Cancun, Mexico, by the presidents of the countries in the Contadora Group - Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama.

In Panama City, Mr Stone met President Ricardo de la Espriella and other leaders. Nothing has been given away on the subjects discussed, but comments by Señor Juan José Amado, Panama's Foreign Minister, indicate there might have been a certain friction between Mr Reagan's envoy and Panamanian officials.

In an interview, Señor Amado said the recent decision by Washington to send warships to Central America's west coast was ill-timed.

Officials in Colombia and Venezuela, the next countries Mr Stone plans to visit, echoed Señor Amado's words, reflecting the hostility in the Latin American press to what is seen as a contradiction between Mr Stone's apparent peace mission, the conciliatory statements he is making, and Washington's provocative actions.

## US environment official cleared at contempt trial

Washington (Reuter) - Miss Rita Lavelle, a former Environmental Protection Agency official, was found not guilty at the weekend of contempt of Congress for failing to obey a subpoena to testify before a congressional subcommittee.

The 12-member jury deliberated for 90 minutes on Friday before delivering the surprise verdict. Miss Lavelle, aged 35, who headed the agency's toxic waste clean-up programme until she was dismissed by President Reagan in February, was cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to appear on March 21 before a House of Representatives subcommittee.

The subcommittee was one of several investigating the agency's handling of a \$1.6 billion (\$1 billion) "superfund" allocated by Congress for the clean-up of toxic waste sites. Miss Lavelle was cleared after a two-day trial.

## Freed dogs of war soon fall out

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The six "dogs of war", pardoned by President Albert René and deported from the Seychelles, arrived back in South Africa this weekend snarling at each other. They said they believed one of them would have "stopped at nothing" to save his own skin, even in exchange for the lives of his fellow prisoners.

Mr Bernard Carey, a Briton aged 40, who was one of four of the captives sentenced to death, said he blamed this unnamed man for telling the Seychelles authorities he was second-in-command of the "Froth Blowers" raiding party led by Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare in November, 1981, in an abortive attempt to oust President René.

Mr Carey, a "professional adventurer" who with Mr Roger England, aged 27, a former paratrooper and fellow Briton has been given a permit to stay in South Africa for 14 days, claimed: "Because of this I suffered a terrible amount of punishment and ended up in hospital very badly beaten."

Two of the other freed mercenaries, Mr Jeremiah Puren, aged 59, a second-hand car dealer from Durban, and Mr Roger Sims, who is Colonel Hoare's brother-in-law, also spoke of one of their number as "a hated man".

The six arrived at Jan Sauts airport, near Johannesburg, on board a British Airways airliner on Sunday at an ecstatic and excited welcome from a large crowd of relatives and friends. Later, when Mr Puren and Mr Carey reached Durban,

Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, indicated this weekend that the South African authorities had no further interest in the case. "I am finished with the Seychelles affair," he said.

The six freed men all hinted they knew more about who was behind the bungled coup than yet been revealed. Mr Puren, said the plot to overthrow President René and install Mr James Mancham - ousted in a bloodless coup in 1977 - was first suggested in 1979 by Seychelles exiles.

It was to be backed by Middle East business interests

● VICTORIA: The Seychelles Government has announced that elections to the one-party National Assembly will be held. The last assembly's term expired last month, Leslie Plummer writes. The Seychelles People's Progressive Party is the country's sole political party, with branches choosing Assembly members.



Love-all: Tennis stars John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis harmonious at a New York charity concert on Saturday night.



Looking ahead: An Israeli boy peers through the sights of a machine gun mounted on a tank at a military exhibition in Tel Aviv.

## Man in the news

### Habib's imperturbable heir

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's new Middle East peace envoy, is a strong and silent man - a former Marine Corps colonel who exudes confidence and quiet charm. Under fire he would be imperturbable.

He is also publicity-shy. Though the politically moderate and soft-spoken Mr McFarlane is a power in the President's National Security Council, his name and photographs have seldom appeared in the press.

Hitherto he has met journalists mainly to conduct background briefings on big international, security, and arms control issues. It was made clear that he was only to be referred to as "a high administration official".

So Mr McFarlane, aged 46, who is deputy to Mr William Clark, the President's National Security Adviser, remains the "quintessential statesman".

He is one of the main shapers of the Administration's foreign and national security policies, but very much behind the scenes, working long hours in the White House. He shies from taking credit.

Mr McFarlane was born on July 12, 1937. He graduated from the US Naval Academy in 1959 with a degree in electrical engineering. He also studied international relations at the Institut des Hautes Etudes in Geneva. He and his wife, Jondra, have three children.

Mr McFarlane, a six-footer, resigned from the Marines in 1979 after a 24-year military career.

Before becoming a presidential aide, he was a counsellor at the State Department for a year. He was on the staff of the

Senate armed services committee from 1979 to 1981.

Between 1973 and 1975, Mr McFarlane was assistant to Dr Henry Kissinger, and to General Brent Scowcroft at the National Security Council. He then served as a special assistant for national security affairs under President Ford.

The personalities of the reserved Mr McFarlane and the effusive Mr Philip Habib, whom he succeeds, are strikingly different. Mr Habib, the former distinguished career diplomat, is gregarious, full of Johnsonian wit.

Mr McFarlane, whose nickname is Bud, weighs each word carefully and talks slowly. But, unlike many military officers, he does not bark orders. He is patient and often disarms a reporter by saying: "that is a very good question." Then, in his most methodical way, he sets out to answer it in detail. He does not talk down to people; he is not an intellectual orifice.

Politically too, Mr McFarlane is not without Middle East experience: in 1981 Mr Alexander Haig, then Secretary of State, sent him to Israel for delicate private talks with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

Mr Haig also used Mr McFarlane to develop a set of strategic options for dealing with Libya and Central America.

Some of Mr Reagan's conservative supporters criticized Mr Clark for appointing Mr McFarlane as his deputy (which he will retain). Though some commentators consider him a hardliner in dealings with Moscow Mr McFarlane also has the reputation of being one of the more moderating influences in the White House on foreign policy and arms control.

He told reporters that he had undertaken the new assignment with "a deep sense of conviction" that it is incumbent on the United States to do everything we possibly can, first, to bring peace to Lebanon and, then, to restore peace to the entire Middle East.

General Scowcroft nearly

summed up Mr McFarlane's personality: "Bud is very smart, very thoughtful, very loyal, keeps his own counsel and avoids publicity."

Mr Habib, of Lebanese extraction, was at home in the Middle East, and, right now, Mr McFarlane will also be at home in Beirut: he will be among the 1,200 Marines in the United States contingent, which with troops from France, Italy and Britain, forms the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

He is a Vietnam veteran, so he will take the dangers of conflict fighting and shelling in Lebanon in stride.

Politically too, Mr McFarlane is not without Middle East experience: in 1981 Mr Alexander Haig, then Secretary of State, sent him to Israel for delicate private talks with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

Mr Haig also used Mr McFarlane to develop a set of strategic options for dealing with Libya and Central America.

Some of Mr Reagan's conservative supporters criticized Mr Clark for appointing Mr McFarlane as his deputy (which he will retain). Though some commentators consider him a hardliner in dealings with Moscow Mr McFarlane also has the reputation of being one of the more moderating influences in the White House on foreign policy and arms control.

He told reporters that he had undertaken the new assignment with "a deep sense of conviction" that it is incumbent on the United States to do everything we possibly can, first, to bring peace to Lebanon and, then, to restore peace to the entire Middle East.

The meeting was part of a fact-finding mission on Middle East issues M. Cheysson began earlier this month when he went to Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

His talks with Mr Arafat were aimed at keeping France informed on latest developments but did not herald a French mediation attempt to solve Syrian-Palestinian differences, diplomatic sources said.

The meeting took place at the home of Mr Hakim Beloumi, representative in Tunisia, at La Marsa, near Tunis.

M. Cheysson, who later left for Algeria, also met Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunisian Foreign Minister, and Mr Hedi Klibi, the Arab League Secretary-General, who is going to Damascus on a mediation mission as a member of the Arab conciliation committee.

The Central Council is the intermediary body between the executive committee and the Palestinian National Council, or parliament.

The Central Council meeting, the first since the rebellion by dissident Patah officers is likely to be held before the end of the month.

Yesterday M. Claude Cheysson

## Why Israeli digs are becoming battlefield

By Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem

Archaeology in the Holy Land is under threat. A violent campaign of sheet metal and political pressure has been mounted by the militant ultra-orthodox community, including many religious zealots who refuse to recognize the state of Israel.

Today the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party - whose supporters vital for the survival of the ruling Likud coalition - plan to take advantage of the archaeological law in the Knesset which prevents authorities from prohibiting excavations on any site where the rabbinical authorities believe there might be a Jewish grave.

Many Israelis see the proposed legislation as another attempt to enforce orthodox religious practices on a country where divisions between the secular and religious communities are becoming increasingly bitter. At present the Ministry of Education licenses archaeological work.

The respected Israel Exploration Society has launched a fierce campaign against the amendment, which it claims is phrased "in the most extreme terms". Professor Avraham Biran, a member, has called on Parliament not to bow to what he described as "a coalition blackmail by a minority".

The campaign to bring digs under the supervision of the religious authorities is being backed by extra-parliamentary pressure, which has included the desecration of the graves of one of the country's most distinguished archaeologists, Professor Eleazar Sukenik and his wife.

The gravestone of the professor - whose archaeologist son, Mr Yigael Yadin, supervised the excavations at Masada - was smashed before dawn on Friday and daubed with graffiti. Two weeks earlier, a similar assault by zealots was made on the grave of Mr Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, the famous lexicographer.

Over the past fortnight, Jerusalem has experienced the worst rioting of the year with mass protests organised by religious extremists against continued digging at the famous City of David site, which they claim contains a medieval Jewish cemetery.

In Mea Sharim, the over-crowded ultra-orthodox neighbourhood near the city centre, Hebrew posters were being stuck on walls yesterday announcing another mass protest this morning.

One of the protest organizers, Rabbi Moshe Hirsh, the self-styled "foreign minister" of Neturei Karta, the most fanatical of the Hassidic sects, said: "We plan to pursue this campaign until we have buried the diggers and Zionists. Our boys are prepared for say violence the police may use against us."

Already police riot squads have had to use tear gas and batons to control the anti-archaeological protesters, who are frequently whipped into a state of near hysteria by leaders who allege that those working at the City of David site are surreptitiously moving ancient Jewish bones.

Rabbi Hirsh, complete with flowing white beard and broad-brimmed black hat, was released from jail on Friday after being held for eight days for allegedly inciting a "revolt".

The rabbi, who was born in New York, declined to elaborate on what action the zealots plan against the City of David site, terming the details "a military secret". He spoke bitterly about the Israeli Government as the "Zionist enemy" and hinted that the black-coated members of his sect had weapons with which to support their demands.

**Gandhi pledge**

Delhi (Reuter) - Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, switched on India's first domestically built nuclear power station at the weekend and pledged to use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes. The plant, at Kalpakkam in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, was designed and built by Indian scientists and engineers.

## Pakistani to command Zimbabwe air force

Barrie (Reuter) - Air Vice-Marshal Aslam Daudpota of Pakistan has been appointed commander of the Zimbabwe Air Force. A government spokesman said on Saturday he had been given air marshal's rank and would assume his duties immediately. He replaces Air Marshal Norman Walsh a white Zimbabwean who retired last May.

Diplomatic sources said Air Marshal Daudpota had been assigned to Zimbabwe as part of a Pakistani assistance deal for the Air Force. They believed that Pakistan would supply about 30 trained men, including pilots, technicians and administrators.

end

21 killed in crashes

Paris (AFP, AP) - Nine people were killed yesterday when two cars collided head-on in south-west Paris. A tenth person was seriously injured.

In West Germany, 12 people died in two air crashes. A turboprop carrying eight people crashed into the North Sea off the island of Borkum and four people died when a Cessna crashed in the Bavarian town of Neumarkt.

Polish release

War (Reuter) - Polish authorities yesterday began a programme to release political prisoners under the limited amnesty marking the end of martial law, a Justice Ministry official said.

Craxi consults

Rome - Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Italian Prime Minister-designate, expects to complete consultations this week with other political party leaders to form a government by mid-August.

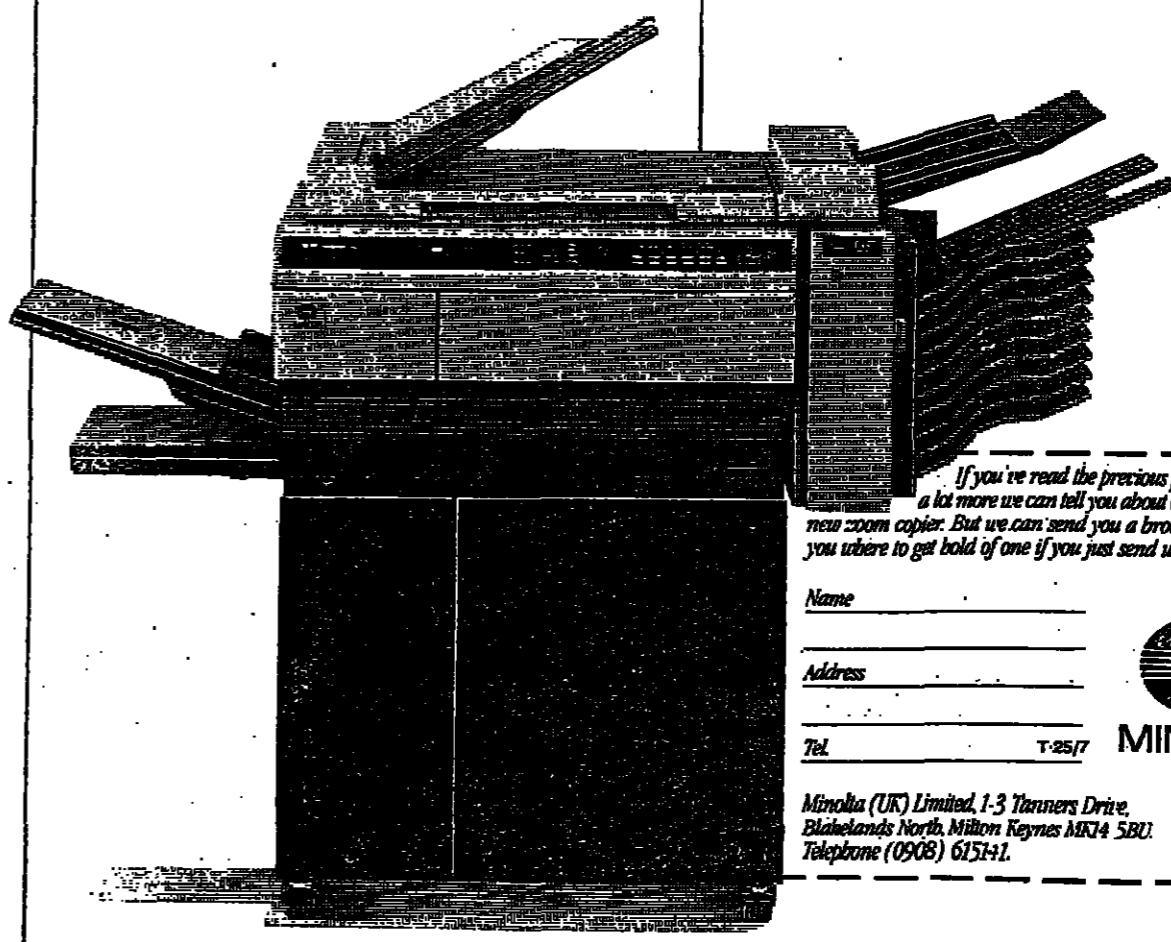
PC shoots 23

Delhi (Reuter) - A police constable went berserk at a temple in central India, shooting dead 13 people and wounding 10 before he was killed by a police patrol.

Zia's plea

# THE KEY FEATURES YOU GET IF YOU BUY THE NEW MINOLTA ZOOM COPIER.

See previous page.



If you've read the previous page, there isn't a lot more we can tell you about our remarkable new zoom copier. But we can send you a brochure and tell you where to get hold of one if you just send us the coupon.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_

T-25/7 MINOLTA

Minolta (UK) Limited, 1-3 Tanners Drive,  
Blakelands North, Milton Keynes MK4 5BU.  
Telephone (0908) 61541.

**EP450Z. THE WORLD'S FIRST COMPACT ZOOM COPIER.**

# Fight for national interest in EEC switches to quotas of fish and steel

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Two more difficult and probably angry meetings of the EEC's Council of Ministers are scheduled to start today in Brussels. This time the arguments are over fish and steel, as last week they were over meat.

Last week every member of the Community fought to protect its own vested cash interests. Today and tomorrow they will fight just as hard to protect their quotas of fish and steel. Everybody wants a larger slice of the cake because the size of the cake is shrinking.

Britain was not surprised last week when it was voted down over the size of its cash rebate. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, went out of his way two days before the budget council started, to warn ministers against any move to tinker with the agreed amounts. He would have done so only if he felt the rebate was in danger.

The whole incident has soured relations inside the Community at a time when the spirit of compromise is desperately needed if the EEC is to survive as an effective organization capable of protecting its interests in the world.

Good will, despite all the good intentions voiced at

summit meetings, seems to be totally lacking. The very day after the Stuttgart summit agreed that more had to be done to open internal frontiers and create a real common market, a special council met and agreed nothing on this very point.

Last week foreign ministers discussed again how to reshape the Community's regional fund and again they agreed on nothing. The number of cases before the European Court for breaking obligations by member states is increasing.

The outlook for the two councils today is extremely pessimistic. All in all, it seems that just as the argument in Britain about Community membership ought to be dead and buried, the question arises as to whether member states care enough about the Community to want it to continue any more.

The argument over the British budget contribution has coincided with the time when the Community for a variety of reasons is running out of funds and ideas. The fact that Britain insists on paying a smaller share of the running expenses does contribute to the financial crisis.

But what it is showing up in a stark profile is the fact that any

Business news page 15



Back on board: The Greenpeace protesters back in their ship Rainbow Warrior after being held by the Russians. From left, Jim Henry, Chris Cook, Ron Precious, Nancy Foote, David Rinehart, Pat Derron and Barbara Higgins.

## Greenpeace seven back in Alaska

From Trevor Fishlock  
New York

The seven Greenpeace activists held by the Russians for five days were back in Alaska yesterday after their most dramatic and best publicized protest against whaling.

A cheering crowd greeted them when they came ashore at the port of Nome.

The protesters, two of them women, were jubilant. They and their Greenpeace colleagues were even more pleased to hear from Britain that the International Whaling Commission, meeting in Brighton, had cut commercial hunting quotas by 18 per cent.

Mr John Frizell, director of Greenpeace, said: "We will go on campaigning until there is nothing to campaign against."

The commission, to which 40 countries belong, voted last year to end all commercial whaling by 1986. But it has no power of enforcement and the three main whaling nations - Japan, Russia and Norway have objected to the ban.

Gibraltar claims it is losing up to £100,000 a week because many people cross to Spain to shop and dine, while Spanish customs duties inhibit Spaniards from making similar trips to the Rock.

It has to be seen against the background of recent exchanges between Britain and Spain over the future of the Colony. Senior

With the dockyard closure, this represents a double blow to the economy.

## Future of Hongkong

### Way clear for progress in Peking

From David Bonavia  
Hongkong

Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, has arrived in Peking for further talks on the future of the colony. He was accompanied by Mr Robin MacLaren, his political adviser, and the two men will return to Hongkong on Wednesday.

Chinese leaders evidently believe the talks are likely to make more progress now that they are satisfied Britain will not take an adamant stand on the validity of the nineteenth-century treaties ceding Hongkong to Britain.

They have also established that Hongkong itself is not represented officially at the talks, as Sir Edward is regarded merely as a member of the British negotiating team headed by Sir Percy Cradock, the Ambassador to Peking.

Sir Percy yesterday told correspondents in Peking: "We're looking forward to a really busy and useful two days."

Public opinion in Hongkong has calmed down somewhat after the alarm caused by the disagreement over Sir Edward's status. Most people here have confidence that he will put Hongkong's case ably, though Peking is extremely hostile to the argument that care should be taken to avoid disturbing the stability of Hongkong.

It officially considers, quite unjustifiably, that most Hong-

kong people are receptive to the idea of being reabsorbed by China.

Today's confirmation that China will go ahead with the construction of a nuclear power plant near the Hongkong border is seen as a good sign, since Hongkong will be expected to pay for extra power supplies with hard currency, possibly well beyond the 1997 date for reacquisition of Chinese sovereignty.

There is pessimism, however, about the future of the Hongkong dollar, which has fallen to 7.2 to the United States dollar and is widely expected to decline further, though gradually. This instantly raises the cost of living.

Bangkok - An American naval vessel landed 262 Vietnamese refugees in Thailand after rescuing them from two boats in the South China Sea. The United States Navy is now looking for a third boat carrying 80 refugees believed still to be in the Gulf of Thailand (Neil Kelly writes).

The first boat left Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) on July 14 with 173 refugees and the second sailed from Rach Gia province on July 18 with 89 refugees. All those rescued will be settled in the United States.

## Record freeze

Moscow (Reuters) - Soviet polar researchers registered a record-low temperature of minus 89.2C (-129F) at a research station in the Antarctic last Thursday. Tass reported yesterday.

**France firm favourites in bridge championship**

From Keith Stanley  
Wiesbaden

In the Open European bridge championship in Wiesbaden, France are now firm favourites to win the title after playing 12 matches without defeat.

Italy, thought likely to be the main danger to Britain, lost 4-16 to the Netherlands, the most tipped team of the outsiders.

Results round 16:

- Australia 20; Romania minus 3; Italy 10; Turkey 10; Luxembourg 1; Lebanon 19; France 11; Britain 9; Denmark 10; Switzerland 10; Yugoslavia 8; Lebanon 13; Ireland 11; Iceland 9; Switzerland 12; Yugoslavia 8; Lebanon 13; Denmark 5; Turkey 4; France 16; Austria 11; Luxembourg 9; Sweden 20; Israel 0; Britain 6; Germany 12.

Results round 12:

- Luxembourg 4; Romania 16; France 10; Italy 10; Denmark 17; Austria 3; Yugoslavia 15; Lebanon 3; Ireland 7; Britain 13; Iceland 2; Switzerland 18; Poland 1; Netherlands 19; Spain 0; Hungary 19; Portugal 8; Finland 12; Israel 18; Belgium 11; Poland 6; Norway 14; Spain minus 3; Sweden 20; Portugal 67; Finland 62; Spain 59.

**Standings after 12 rounds:**

- 1. France 193; 2. Belgium 169%; 3. West Germany 165; 4. Poland 160%; 5. Hungary 145%; 6. Italy 138; 7. Austria 137; 8. Sweden 137; 9. Netherlands 135%; 10. Norway 127; 11. Lebanon 123; 12. Romania 121; 13. Switzerland 120%; 14. Ireland 120; 15. Israel 115; 16. Britain 107; 17. Denmark 106; 18. Portugal 81; 19. Turkey 84%; 20. Luxembourg 80%; 21. Yugoslavia 70%; 2. Iceland 67; 23. Finland 62; 24 Spain 59.

**Women's series round one:**

- Israel 1; Poland 19; France 11; Spain 9; Italy 4; Netherlands 16; Britain 18; Finland 2; Ireland 15; Switzerland 5; Germany 13; Sweden 7.

## Ambush kills 13 soldiers in Sri Lanka

By Donovan Molach  
Colombo

An army officer and 12 soldiers died and two soldiers were seriously injured early yesterday when their vehicle was wrecked by an explosion near Jaffna in north Sri Lanka.

Two of the soldiers were killed instantly while the other 11 fell to rifle fire and bombs thrown at them as they got off the vehicle to take counter-action.

The soldiers fired back and bloodstains behind a wall from which the attack was made indicated that some of the terrorists may have been killed or injured.

The Government said some of the terrorists were wearing army uniforms. Investigations revealed that the explosion was set off by a device about 50 yards away. The device is presumed to have been stolen from a government cement factory.

## Hassan to see Thatcher as Rock prospects dim

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister, will have more talks at Downing Street tomorrow with Mrs Thatcher amid concern over the prospects for the colony.

The most immediate issue is British support for the Rock's troubled economy, particularly its naval dockyard, where 1,000 workers are due to lose their jobs in December.

Sir Joshua and his Government have to decide whether to convert the yard into a commercial enterprise. Britain has pledged £28m to help the transformation.

Discussions continued in the Colony last week with Mr Ian Stewart, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, and tomorrow's Downing Street talks reflect the urgency of the problem.

It has to be seen against the background of recent exchanges between Britain and Spain over the future of the Colony. Senior

With the dockyard closure, this represents a double blow to the economy.

# DANGLE THIS AT THE NEXT BOARD MEETING.

In any discussion on the choice of fuel there's one fact that emerges head and shoulders above the rest.

Coal is a considerably cheaper fuel than either oil or gas. But that's only the beginning of the story.

### THE CHANGING FACE OF COAL

There have been some impressive advances in boiler technology, combustion techniques and methods of coal and ash handling.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency. Equally surprising is that in modern installations coal and ash are seldom seen and rarely touched by hand. And smoke is consumed within the boiler.

### COAL OUR ENERGY LIFELINE

British Industry needs a modern, reliable and economical fuel to replace those that will dwindle in supply.

Coal is that energy lifeline.

We are fortunate enough in Britain to have the resources to supply industry with coal for

the next 300 years. At the Vienna Conference all EEC member countries agreed to reduce their reliance on imported oil; coal - the major alternative - makes Britain well placed as the largest and most efficient producer in Western Europe.

Fine, you say, but what about the cost of converting to coal?

You'll be pleased to know that there are several ways of effectively achieving an economic installation.

### THE 25% GOVERNMENT GRANT SCHEME

Basically this scheme can provide for up to 25% of the total project capital cost of making the change to coal.

All companies in the private manufacturing and most service industries are eligible, providing that oil and/or gas has been used to meet at least 75% of the process steam or heating requirements over the previous year. The scheme does not stop you benefitting from other grants (Regional Development Grants for example) for which you may qualify.

### HELP COMES FROM ALL QUARTERS

Apart from the grant schemes there are leasing arrangements that make converting to coal a lot easier on your cash flow. Further beneficial funding could come through the EEC. And the NCB is willing to enter into favourable medium and long-term supply arrangements with individual customers.

Here again the aim is to reduce capital outlay and bring down running costs.

It is within the power of coal to make British Industry more efficient, more cost-effective, more competitive in world markets. If we make the most of what coal has to offer, all

## Torrential rains in Japan claim 120 lives

Tokyo (Reuters) - More than 120 people were dead or missing yesterday in landslides and flooding triggered by torrential rain in western Japan. Police said 15 bodies had been recovered by rescuers searching through the wreckage of mud-covered houses, bringing the death toll to 64, with 54 others still missing. More than 2,000 troops and policemen were mobilized in Shimane prefecture, the hardest hit area on the Japan Sea coast.

In China, Jiangsu province has reported continuing rain and floods but there was no more news from other storm-threatened areas as Peking, by contrast, sweltered in a heat-wave, with water rationing for industry and a cut in work hours due to the heat.

## US Navy saves 262 boat people

Bangkok - An American naval vessel landed 262 Vietnamese refugees in Thailand after rescuing them from two boats in the South China Sea. The United States Navy is now looking for a third boat carrying 80 refugees believed still to be in the Gulf of Thailand (Neil Kelly writes).

The first boat left Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) on July 14 with 173 refugees and the second sailed from Rach Gia province on July 18 with 89 refugees. All those rescued will be settled in the United States.

## Record freeze

Moscow (Reuters) - Soviet polar researchers registered a record-low temperature of minus 89.2C (-129F) at a research station in the Antarctic last Thursday. Tass reported yesterday.



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

T-25/7/83

Please tick the aspects of coal you need information on

Government Grant Scheme

Regional Development Grant

EEC Funding

Leasing developments

Supply arrangements

**NCB**

Coal. The fuel with a future.

## THE ARTS

Barbican and the London Symphony Orchestra are now in the first of negotiations about the future of their partnership. The talks have been tense and at times monotonous, and they are being watched nervously by the other major independent London orchestras and the Arts Council. If they fail to reach agreement the music industry in London will face a radical upheaval, yet if they succeed the consequences may well be just as profound.

The talks are taking place because LSO's initial agreement with the Barbican runs for three years, ending in December 1984. In that time it allows for three four seasons a year with approximately 100 concerts. All agree the deal has failed. LSO audiences have been poor and its losses have been running at £50,000 per season. The exact nature of the required changes has led to violent disagreements between the arts centre and orchestra.

The LSO's negotiating position is that it needs greater freedom in setting its Barbican dates and influence over other uses for the hall. Its opening stage was to be slightly more concerts to be held throughout the year and for a veto on the material that the remaining dates. Specifically, it is against concerts promoted by Raymond Gubbay at the Barbican. Gubbay promotes highly



The London Symphony Orchestra may have fallen short of expectation in the City's grandest new concert hall, but it is still fighting for greater control there while its contemporaries look on in disquiet. Bryan Appleyard reports

## Battle of the Barbican

Kubelik: "saved the LSO"

Pollini: flat refusal



popular programmes using either existing orchestras or his own assemblies. His 90 per cent attendances have been a constant source of embarrassment to the LSO, which has been running at 50 to 60 per cent. The rest of the deal would involve the LSO withdrawing from most of its other London dates at the Festival Hall or the Albert Hall – thus identifying itself definitely as the orchestra of the Barbican and the City.

The strength of the LSO's position is that it is in place at the Barbican and any change would involve a loss of face for the centre. It is also

backed by the Arts Council. The Council is keen to preserve the relationship, as it is seen as potentially successful, but it is less keen to maintain its position as the subsidiser of the least popular concerts at the Barbican. It is therefore backing the LSO's drive for exclusivity and for some control of other dates in the hall. In addition, of course, the involvement of the City in financing the LSO at the Barbican brings in a new subsidising body, and that is much to the taste of the Council.

But the orchestra's position is weakened by its poor performance at the box-office. Attendances have

been disappointing and critical responses largely negative. Feeling inside the Barbican is that the attendance figures are primarily due to a lacklustre list of conductors and poor programming which has involved far too many repeats. Until recently they would have added that the orchestra was not up to scratch in any case. However, the recent series conducted by Rafael Kubelik has shown the orchestra can come up with the goods. In the words of one observer, "Kubelik saved the LSO".

But, Kubelik apart, the LSO picture has been looking increasingly grim. It evidently no longer enjoys

the international pre-eminence of 10 years ago. Furthermore its move to the Barbican has come at a time when all the revenue sources of the London orchestras have been shrinking painfully. Recording sessions are down, ticket sales are depressed and the competition for film and popular work has left them with the barest of profit margins. The LSO's deficit is now running at £250,000, which represents the worst financial position of any of the London orchestras.

Within the orchestra there is some resistance to the closer links with the Barbican – the Festival Hall is perceived as easily the most eminent

international venue. Meanwhile the constant struggle to improve the Barbican's acoustics has provided a string of stories suggesting various stars will have nothing to do with the place. Claudio Abbado, the LSO's principal conductor, has expressed reservations, while the pianist Maurizio Pollini has flatly refused to play there. Kubelik's success and endorsement of the acoustics has at least helped to switch the balance of that particular debate.

At the moment talks are proceeding warily. The Barbican will not give the LSO exclusive use of the hall and the veto on other concerts,

but it has so far been wearing kid gloves in its handling of the situation. Its two most radical options are either to bring in another resident orchestra or to throw the hall open completely. Yet it wants agreement with the LSO because it is believed the orchestra can be successful. For the time being the two sides are so far apart that there is a real danger of a complete breakdown. If that happens the debate will become one between the Arts Council and the City, with both claiming the other side is failing to face up to its responsibilities.

Meanwhile the other orchestras are watching with mounting alarm. The LSO throws out on the streets would destabilise their markets, as would the closure of the Barbican to their concerts and more City patronage of the LSO. They also have to live with the uncertainties overhanging the Royal Festival Hall since the Greater London Council decided to take a more aggressive stance on its management.

Indeed this final element may prove to be decisive. With the RFH weakened by poor attendances and the whim of local government politics, the Barbican management may take the view that now is the time to bid for supremacy. The Barbican as a whole is, after all, just beginning to prove that it can be reasonably successful. After two decades of defending its right to exist at all it could now find itself in a position to start dictating terms.

## Concerts

## The big band sound

BCSO/Pritchard  
Albert Hall/Radio 3/  
BC2

John Pritchard took on the likely role of grand bandmaster for the second half of this gaily original opening Prom of the season, and conjured the rest of thirty-odd clarinets to add a massive wind band in the novelties of Berio's *Grande symphonie funèbre et triomphale*. The result seemed more appropriate to the Albert than to the Albert Hall, but that was only a fiction on the outdoor ethos of this patriotic piece; we should rely all have proceeded in triumph round Hyde Park.

We were given the whole gaudy work, complete with a string parts and choral limitations which Berio added later, and starring a florid swinging pillar of all, the "pavillon chinois", high-received a special acceleration from the arena and a rite twirling encore of its own. There is surely more substance in Berio's funeral music than in his triumphalism, it in the Prom atmosphere it as the crashingly obvious arch of rejoicing with its oriole swing in the coda into

A major that inspired Pritchard to his liveliest efforts: Christopher Mowat's splendid trombone solo in the slow movement was gloriously sentimental.

The huge wind band was also trundled into service for Wagner's *Trauermusik*, a jingly forgotten trifles he arranged from themes by Weber for that composer's reburial in Dresden; little more than the popular arrangements of the previous year, but nobly done.

This spectacle would all have made great television, but television, with its usual perversity, had departed after the first half, which was a far less sensational affair. Pritchard conducted Beethoven's Mass in C, inflating its forces with a vast choir but taking a gentle, serene view of the music; the result was fuzzy, though the fugues had considerable power. Leonora Corrius, Kathleen Kuhlmann, Robert Tear and Guyne Howell floated nicely through the warm textures.

• Juggling my casts of Glyndebourne's *Orpheus*, reviewed last week, I misattributed the part of Linnet to last year's singer: this season it is sung by Anne Mason. My apologies.

Nicholas Kenyon

**Hilfmonia/Matacic**  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

His conducting career began more than sixty years ago, but last night marked the renegade Concert debut of oboe von Matacic, who was acclaimed with the warmth shown at these concerts to date of particular distinction, but was after a searching yet from a ponderous account of the seldom-heard Symphony No 3 by Bruckner, a composer with whom von Matacic has been closely associated in the past.

He performed it in Bruckner's revised version of 1878, as usually regarded as the best we can get to the composer's definitive intentions. Although this D minor symphony may be thought less satisfactory in its craftsmanship than those which followed it, the work has grace as well as humour. The conductor took a relatively restrained view of the more monumental aspects, while shaping the lyrical passages with particular delight.

From the outset his concern for dynamics took account of shading and not merely boldness of contrast in the often subtle phrasing he drew from the Philharmonic players, the

strings no less than the wind instruments. Ravishing pianissimo playing was a notable feature, and in the slow movement a lyrical intensity of feeling was generated from within, as it were. A dancelike spirit more Bohemian than Wagnerian characterized the scherzo and finale.

The concert began with Cecile Ousset as a somewhat brittle soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 1. The first movement looked over its shoulder at the fast-disappearing eighteenth century in its stylistic formality, as if a fortepiano might have better suited her musical intentions, but that could never have accommodated the large-scale, romantically extended cadenza of unidentified provenance which she played. Could it have been Saint-Saëns?

During the concerto's slow movement the keyboard was not so much contrasted with the woodwind as an extension of the orchestral writing. The pianistic style became increasingly stilted in the finale, where the offbeat rhythmic accents gave a touch of modern syncopation in a manner that was agreeably diverting without, as sometimes happens, unduly forcing the music's pace and character.

Noël Goodwin

It is tough at the top, specially if you happen to be only 14. To follow his much-publicized, much-discussed debut with the London Philharmonic earlier this year, the young Greek prodigy Dimitris Souris returned in a long and daunting programme of two concertos with the London Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican, and the result can hardly have turned out as well as he or his promoters had hoped.

It would be difficult to think of a more inappropriate work for a teenager to choose than Beethoven's Third Concerto, which requires a quality of awkwardness that the young souris strove for but could never find. And it would be difficult to think of a teenager to choose to display his brilliant technical prowess which would be more likely to reduce his audience to tedium than the Symphonie Concerto by Manolis Kalomiris.

Somewhere in the yawning gap between the sublime and ridiculous musical content of these two pieces, it was possible

## Television

## Well remembered and splendidly acted

Now and Then, LWT's seven-part series, has the benefit of a good idea, two comic craftsmen, John Esmonde and Bob Larby, who have previously demonstrated in *Please Sir* and *The Good Life* that they can too close enough to perfection for good humour to give them the benefit of any doubts. Though starters can be deceptive in television series, this one promises to be genuine throughout.

The "now" sees the contemporary Elton family contemplating a move from their South (should one say "sow") London home, with father pulling against the sentimentalities of boyhood. It was there that he sustained the adventure of war, observed the courtship rites of his sisters, learnt that gas masks could be fun and that there was no better laboratory than an air-raid shelter for observing the vulnerability of the adult species. Maybe that was where we began to die.

This episode lingered only shortly in the now before plunging into the nostalgia of what made life significant – if somebody has that purpose,

they then: a cheek-by-jowl world pressed even closer by war; a world of hectic family gatherings and stodgy Sunday teats after which the light ale flowed and television not yet having made initiative superfluous, everyone got up and did a turn to keep Monday morning at bay.

It was well remembered and splendidly acted. The young may gaze on their elders with amazement as well as amusement but their turn will come, and those who remember the feel of a ration book may reflect that they may not have had the worst of it. Derrick Goodwin was the producer-director.

On Saturday Bernard Levin concluded his BBC2 series by interviewing Henry Moore, who this week will be 85 and whose longevity, apart from his massive achievements, makes him a difficult man to walk around in half an hour. He was grateful, he said, that he had enough talent to go on trying to do something that had a purpose which made life significant – if somebody has that purpose,

they are among the luckiest people in the world".

He was lucky that he lived to find that he had it. He recalled the First World War, how his unit had gone up to Cambrai 400 strong and how only 52 returned. He was demobbed early, intending to teach, but found his way to Leeds School of Art on an army grant. Principally, they founded a school of sculpture just for him. He remembered the help he had from Epstein, the early days in London when he haunted the National Gallery and the British Museum, recalled the influence of Brancusi and celebrated the joy of wedging a vision of truth to material.

Artists he exhorted to ignore disapproval. He had liked known but would have gone on just the same without it. He continued to work. Sculptors, he said, must like physical action and remarked that Michelangelo worked harder than any coal-miner. One concluded that Moore, too, must have moved a few quarries and been suited by it.

Had time allowed and Mr Levin not ambled rather, one would have liked to have heard a little more about his personal philosophy, about why he declined a knighthood, about his view of the non-art world.

Saturday also saw the beginning of the multi-national production of Graham Greene's *Heart of the Matter* on Channel 4, scripted by Gerald Savory in collaboration with Marco Leto, who also directed, with Jack Hedley as the God-hounded Scobie and Eric Rogers as his limp, literary wife Louise.

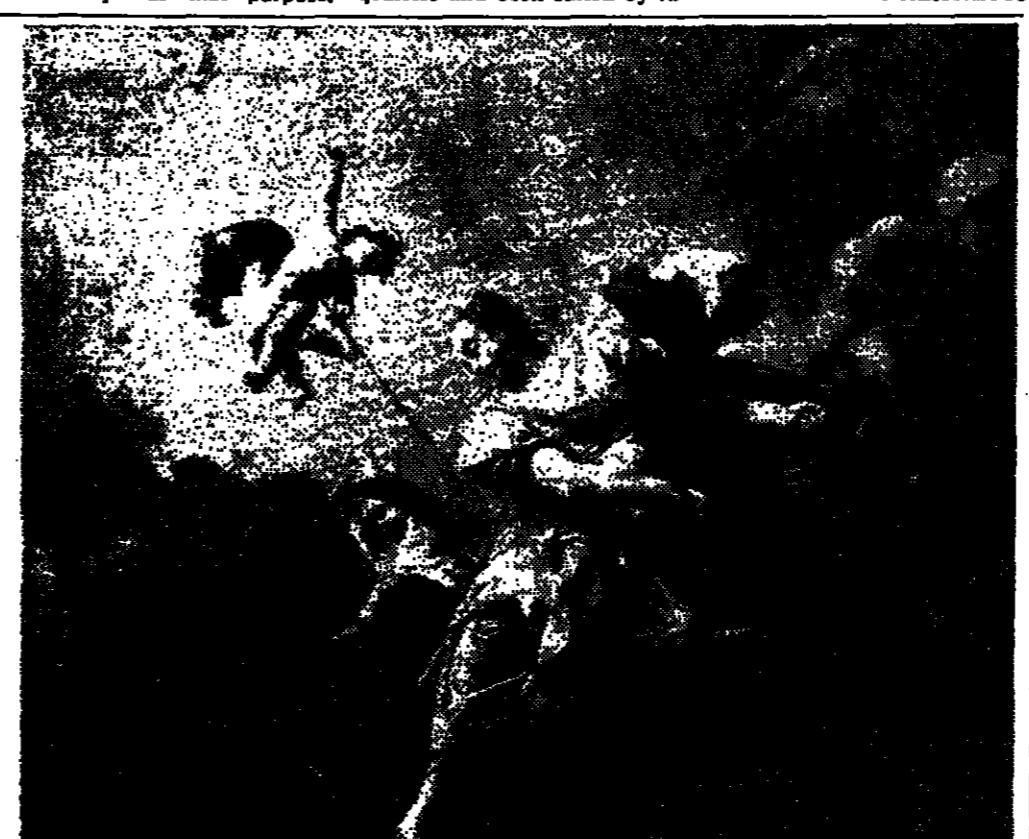
At this pace it seems a tall order to fit it into four parts but the first episode certainly established the West African colonial atmosphere of gin, sin, sweat and the prickly heat of hell-fire in the offing. It should be worth staying with it. Will it be interesting to see whether Jack Hedley, much in control in this early round, has the necessary angst for a fight to the finish with the Almighty.

Dennis Hackett

## Galleries

## G. B. Piazzetta

Venice

Essential light relief in Capella's *Fortitude*

The three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of Venice's most original painters, Giambattista Piazzetta (1683-1754), is being marked by an exhibition at the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi, until September 25. Among the finest of Venetian palaces, it is rarely seen except by gamblers, since it is used as the winter casino, and the notion of using it during the summer for art exhibitions is the brainchild of the city's enterprising young *Assessore alla cultura*, Domenico Crivellari, one of whose objects in doing is to spread the tourist load, which tends inevitably to be concentrated in and around the Piazza San Marco. So far he has not succeeded, with the result that the exhibition is virtually deserted, which does mean that it can be visited in comfort, however.

It has to be admitted that although it contains some marvellous things, it does not really work as an exhibition, partly because it occupies the ground and second floors, creating an uneasy sense of dislocation in the visitor, but also because so many crucial pictures are absent, notably the two great pastoral scenes painted for Marshal Schulenburg and now divided between Cologne and Chicago. The location too proves somewhat intractable, particularly in the ground floor portego, where she has chosen a pale, cream lightweight fabric which has been hung pleated.

Here are displayed the master's earliest works, in the company of others by his contemporaries, including G. B. Tiepolo's *Sacrifice of Isaac* at the Ospedaleto, and by his teachers, the first of whom was Antonio Molinari, a large, somewhat conventional altarpiece by whom has been brought from the Church of San Moisè. Much more influential on his development was a sojourn in Bologna, where he came into contact with Giuseppe Maria Crespi and almost certainly became his pupil. Crespi's monumental *Aeneas, the Sybil and Charon*, painted

about 1697 for Prince Eugène of Savoy and now in the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, was clearly in Piazzetta's mind when he was making his contribution to a series of Apostles commissioned for the Church of San Stac. This *Martyrdom of St James* is displayed at the entrance to the main exhibition area on the second floor, together with four others from the set by Sebastiano Ricci, Pellegrini, Pittoni and G. B. Tiepolo.

Here, in a series of high rooms with beamed ceilings and amazing Mannerist chimney-pieces, the red ground reappears, although in this case the deterioration is minimal. This powerful and unconventional composition, showing the executioner (amazingly, a self-portrait of the artist) rolling up his sleeve before accepting the proffered sword, while his ecstatically slain victim gazes upward in silent prayer, is undoubtedly the revelation, even the justification, of this uneven show.

Of the "followers" who fill five rooms with generally feeble echoes of the master, only Francesco Capella (1711-84) emerges with any strong individuality. His appealingly mannered elegance is exemplified by the large ceiling canvas from the Palazzo Alboni Bonomi in Bergamo, in which *Fortitude* seems about to leap from the clouds to wreak revenge on those below. The *putti* wearing nothing but plumed helmets supply a delightful touch of absurdity to one of the jolliest pictures in an exhibition inevitably somewhat lacking in light relief.

In all the years of watching guitarists, from Hank B. Marvin

to Jennifer Penney, dancing to James Blood Ulmer, I have never seen anyone more at home with the instrument than Knopfler. His secrets are his melodic sense, which lifts every phrase, and his intuitively graceful feeling for space. The most fluently romantic of players, he sets his instrumental pyrotechnics against a flat, rough-hewn voice, the tension arising from the subconscious understanding that the guitar expresses emotional nuances beyond the voice's range.

Although Knopfler still writes light-hearted throw-aways, such as "Twisting by the Pool" and "Industrial Disease", his speciality is now the melodramatic set-piece, inspired by Ennio Morricone's soundtracks and by Roy Bittan's keyboard work with the E Street Band. "Tunnel of Love" and "Romeo and Juliet" are the best balanced of these; the former ended with the swooning playout so cleverly used in the juke-box sequence of *An Officer and a Gentleman*; the latter moved, via a stunning synthesizer link, into a lovely reading of "Love Over Gold".

"The Sultans of Swing" was turned into a blazing guitar feature, while "Portobello Belie", with the addition of Mel Collins on alto saxophone, was described by Knopfler as "Irish reggae", but bore a strong resemblance to Van Morrison's recent music. "Private Investigations" and "Telegraph Road" were the most theatrically staged but, perhaps because of their subject matter, did not quite touch the heart so affectingly. As the house lights came up and the road crew began to dismantle the equipment, the band played us home with Knopfler's music for *Local Hero*, a neat touch.

Richard Williams

To: Effective Speaking Programme, Dept. TESB, FREPOST, Bowdon Hall, Marple, Cheshire. Please send me your free Effective Speaking Book.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

No stamp required in UK

Revelation and justification: detail from Piazzetta's *Beheading of St John the Baptist*

Nicholas Kenyon

See Front Page

Are You  
A Bore?

Jeffery Daniels

## SPECTRUM

# Jagger: a butterfly reaches 40

By Pete Townshend

**T**omorrow Mick Jagger, singer of the Rolling Stones, will be 40 years old. Apart from the fact that 40 is a nice round number, it also signifies the twentieth year of the Stones' career. Looking for a maxim suitable to open an article in which I will try hard to find some reason why these events should be of interest, I came across a Proverb (22:6) in the May issue of *Awake*: "Train a boy according to the way for him; even when he grows old he will not turn aside from it."

The reason *The Times* is an appropriate place for me to be airing my thoughts at this telling moment in rock history is that on June 30, 1967, my group, The Who, took an advertisement in the *Evening Standard* to protest against the savage sentences meted out to Mick Jagger and Keith Richards for possession of drugs. We really thought we were going out on a limb, attracting the attention of the police and the press, and probably leaving ourselves up for similar busts.

On the following day, however, *The Times* went one better. The Editor himself, William Rees-Mogg, wrote a leading article - now legendary in rock music circles - titled "Who Breaks A Butterfly On A Wheel?" Its demands that Jagger should be treated like any other young man, and that tolerance and equity should be a part of our traditional values of justice, were vital. I am pretty sure that without it Jagger

and Richards would have stayed in jail. It's sad to say that with or without the editorial (or the Rolling Stones), drug abuse would still be a problem among young people today.

The importance of our celebrities' behaviour in private and public, and the responsibilities involved in reporting that behaviour, is something I want to try to get to grips with here, having just waded through five or six biographies of debatable value. Jagger has lived for a long time at the spearhead of the rock business, examined and vilified, coveted and glorified. He has been paid well, and can certainly exercise power within society and among his friends. His charisma seems to have effected a peculiar unanimity of approach among his biographers: they have always concentrated on his wilder, glamorous attributes, even though his fortieth birthday birthday sees him more mature, less mysterious, more affable and less self-indulgent. Because Jagger is a rock star we are a little surprised by the idea that he might slow down and round out like everyone else in the world at middle age, but remember the proverb . . . there is no one to whom it can more perfectly be applied than Jagger.

Back, then, to the biographies and press clippings: there must be something there that explains why it is so significant that Mick Jagger is 40 years old.

would never see anyone like him again. Yet these days, when I drive through London or any urban area, I see dozens of strikingly beautiful and dangerous-looking men and women, boy and girls. Hair cut drastically or razored to the scalp; clothes brittle and improvised; changing daily in colour and cut. Having once stood out so far from the crowd, I often wonder if Jagger will suffer (as Olivier is said to have suffered) if youthful beauty flees in late middle age. Will he remain a great charismatic singer and dancer, but have to make do without the pure shock-weapon of animal beauty? One of his friends said that Jagger's beauty was its owner's greatest joy.



Is he  
really a ruthless,  
scheming,  
vain, duplicitous,  
sex-mad,  
cowardly swine?

**M**ATTHEW EVANS, chairman of Faber and Faber, says: "he must be at least 42". That's how old Matthew is, and he was in Jagger's class at the LSE. My wife remembers that at one of Mick's birthday parties in Chelsea several years ago there was some doubt as to how old he was meant to be even then. Why does anyone care? Not only because Mick Jagger is a rock star (can they still act like adolescents when they are suffering from mid-life crises?) but also because he is a celebrity. We all know exactly what a celebrity is: someone like David Frost, Liza Minnelli or George Best. They become total celebrities only when trying to do something absurd like get married, deal with a drink problem or face a court case of some sort.

I have known Jagger since 1963 or '64. Our relationship is fairly distant and although we call ourselves friends, we are not in the traditional sense so. Mick is often described as lonely, but I don't think he is. One of the obstacles to the deepening of his older friendships is his constant movement. He was wriggling like an eel when I first laid eyes on him. Having heard all about this splendid animal from the girls at my art college, I saw him face to face for the first time at St Mary's Ballroom in Putney in the winter of 1963, where the Stones were doing a show to promote their first single, "Come on," and we, The Who, were their support.

Mick was doing the Twist at the side of the stage. It was a satirical version of the dance: he was throwing his gangling arms from side to side, pursing his lips and making the girls around him laugh. His bum, such as it is, was thrust out like a baboon's. We all laughed. The curtains were closed; in front of them, the audience our band had unnecessarily tried to warm up were already screaming. Jagger knew everyone was watching, so he hammered it up a little bit more, getting his blood and adrenaline flowing for the show. Before the curtains even opened he was at full tilt - a complete exhibitionist.

Jagger once claimed, as I have done, that he had thought about becoming a journalist before he became a musician. I have the feeling that for once in my life I am getting to the post first. In most other respects, Jagger beat me to it. He heard rhythm and blues before I did, played it before I did, made a million before I did, went to America before I did, got taken for a fool by Alan Klein before I did, met Robert Fraser before I did, tried LSD, DMT, cocaine, marijuana, and so on before I did. He probably had a hundred groupies before I even poured one a polite drink back in the Holiday Inn. But I have stopped living for rock and roll before he has.

Living in Ealing in 1963, I used occasionally to see the Stones as they gathered near the Ealing Club to go off to Soho for rehearsals. They were staggering to look at, even to an art student like me who had seen lots of men with long hair and had even met a junkie or two. When I first saw Jagger close up on stage at Putney, I thought I

I spent so much of my youth wanting to look striking or beautiful that it was years before I realized that I was not exactly average looking, and not exactly ugly. I know now, approaching 40 myself, that the way a person looks is really not at all important, but when I am with Jagger I do love to look at him. He is still very beautiful in my eyes; much has been said of his "androgyneous" attraction, and I suppose my response to his physical presence confirms all that. Jagger is also such a charismatic person that he could easily make you forget his looks. I cannot forget, though, the way Jagger looked on the stage at St Mary's Ballroom in Putney. A gangly young man doing the Twist inspired me to commit myself completely to the rock and roll stage.

Wading through all the biographies about Jagger and the Stones, I get the feeling I am reading only what the biographers expected would be remembered. If, like Tony Sanchez, they are close enough to the band for their memories to be accurate, all they seem to be able to remember are scoring the drugs and being a "comfort" to neglected girlfriends. If, like Carey Schofield, they are too young to have had first-hand knowledge, they tend simply to read everyone else's books and the collected press cuttings. (She poses glamorously on her own book jacket opposite Jagger - a peculiarly sultry girl.) What I want to say here in contrast is something fresh and vital,

The author has been the guitarist and chief composer of The Who, for whom he has written such works as *Tommy* and *Quadrophenia* since 1965. His interest in publishing led to the recent announcement of an association with Faber and Faber, under whose aegis he will have his own imprint.



Jagger (left) with Townshend: can rock stars still act like adolescents when they are suffering from mid-life crises?

but without abusing my relationship with Jagger.

The relationships between rock stars are peculiar. Jagger and David Bowie are two of the few people in the mainstream of rock to whom I can talk in the knowledge that they understand precisely what I mean when I talk about pressure, creative problems or irritations with the press. I am anxious, therefore, not to alienate Jagger. Nevertheless, there are a few secrets about him that I can make known here. Forget the Mart bars and the French whores (mentioned as "rumours" in every biography and duly repeated here); what about all the insignificant but still really irritating habits he has? Like picking at the edges of Sellotape rolls until they just *will not work*? Or waiting until the chocolate digestives are totally melted before peeling one off, leaving the rest of the packet sodden? Or running his fingers around the tops of champagne glasses and making them ring piercingly? He is also a terrible name-dropper. Once on Concorde he pointed out to me that Britt Ekland was travelling a few rows ahead without make-up. Jagger does have hundreds of small, worrying faults like these, but none of the incredibly beautiful women that fill his life seems to care.

Another fact, emphasized constantly in the biographies, that I feel I have to dive-bomb is the way Jagger and, later, Keith Richards have been prepared to sacrifice anyone around them for success and control of the band. Aspects of this contention could be true: when Brian Jones was being edged out of the band, I remember how much he seemed to want my friendship he was insecure and lonely. But in order to get Jagger's and Richards's apparent brutality into scale, I must repeat a story about my form master at grammar school.

In the last term (1960) I had taken to wearing my navy-blue blazer adorned with breakfast cereal droppings and egg yolk. The headmaster had asked me to take a little more pride in my appearance: "For heaven's sake, Townsend, couldn't you just wipe a damp cloth over it every now and then? You look like you've been dropped into a dustbin." My form master felt there was more to my lack of pride than met the eye. He took me aside one day. "Townshend," he said meaningfully, "I know why you leave egg stains on your jacket, milk dribbles in the lap of your grey flannel and tea stains on your shirt. Shall I tell you why you do it?" He asked me in such a way that I had no choice but to request illumination, so I asked, "Yes, sir. Please do." "Because, Townsend, it's your perverted way of saying to the world, 'Look at me - I'm dangerous!'" I was confused. "Dangerous, sir? Having egg yolk on my blazer?" "Yes, Townsend, you believe it makes you look dangerous."

I really did not understand what he was saying, believing instead that he was being deeply ironic. The penny dropped when I told a friend of Edwardian inclinations about it, and he said that the master had told him the same thing - in his case, that he dressed like a Teddy Boy because it made him look dangerous. In fact he had taken every single boy in the class aside during that last term and told them that they looked the way they did because they wanted to appear dangerous - even those who were very, very neat and conventional. We were all very impressed with our master's

perspicacity. We all were, of course, quite dangerous-looking, we knew that.

Practically the whole of the Stones' image is rooted in this rather boyish philosophy: that people will believe you are what you believe you appear to be. Some people close to the Stones say that Keith Richards is genuinely as he appears to be: bearing in mind some of the terrifying stories I could tell about him, that is a possibility. But is Mick Jagger really the ruthless, conniving, duplicitous, scheming, evil-touched, money-greedy, sex-mad, cowardly, vain, power-hungry swine his biographers and the newspaper hounds have made him out to be?

Do people who claim to know Jagger talk about him and expand on all these awful ideas about him because they really don't feel their opinions or their treachery matter to him? Does no one feel close enough to him to keep his mouth shut? I, for example, have spilled all about Jagger's disgusting habit of name-dropping at every opportunity - and there is a strong possibility that I am a very important friend to him. I don't really think so; but it's possible. People like Jagger need people like me: I may be a gossiping back-biting sycophant, but at least I don't interfere with the other sycophants. The truly sycophantic are no really dangerous. The dangerous ones are those "close friends" who become obsessed to protect their famous buddies from the sycophants they see all around. They see their

they have set up a very real rapport and come close to the *real* man behind the image.

It is only the conceit of these pathetic individuals that prevents me from feeling totally sympathetic with them - after all, it is not so different believing oneself to be a close friend of Mick's when in fact one is kept hanging on purely because one has some value to him of which one is unaware. How can someone believe himself to be Mick's friend when choosing to make a living writing about him, buying his drugs, relieving his sexual desire, driving his car and answering his phone for him?

When you talk to someone at home, by the fire or in bed, you really do not imagine, even if you are Mick Jagger, that 10 years later you will see that person's rough idea of the way the conversation went, printed as though it was a verbatim transcription of a tape recording made at the time. Imagine the scene. You are Mick's girlfriend, one of the few he really cared for. You have just made love. Mick says to you, "I love you". You get out your pencil and scribble it down, just in case. I suppose everyone in the public eye goes through this. I regard it as humiliation, and because I know Mick it hurts me too. It hurts me especially because no one ever bothers to show any interest in what I said to my girlfriend after we made love 15 years ago. I have to spread my own malicious rumours about myself.

I only want to celebrate my friend's fortieth birthday, to rally one and all to do the same. To avoid judging either his complexion or his waistline, his future or his past, his genius or his despotism, I want to ask everyone to turn away from the biographies and their serializations written by friends cast aside, journalists in newspaper cuttings libraries and simple hacks on the make. Degan said that everyone has talent at 25 but the difficulty is having it at 50. Mick will still be beautiful when he is 50, still one of the original rock writers who discovered the new song form that embodied a width of human passion only before contained in poetry. His talent will be as strong at 50 as it is today at 40 because his ambition is not dependent on his youth, his song writing in the rock genre is not dependent on his own suffering and his drive to be popular and loved is not dependent on his personal insecurities.

I believe that rock music is art, especially because it attempts to share passion rather than demonstrate stances. Everyone has his own definition of art and mine is neatly contained in the song form that emerged in pop music during the early 1960s. At some point I would enjoy taking up another of your mornings justifying my claim, but despite the fact that I believe Mick Jagger to be a significant and genuinely inspired artist who often creates great work, the whole precept would probably bore Jagger himself; so I will desist.

He sees himself as an entertainer, thus a servant of sorts. And yet it still serves us well to remember, on the fortieth birthday of this successful man, that William Rees-Mogg in 1967 entreated us "to ensure that Mr Jagger is treated the same as anyone else, no better and no worse."

So I shall invite him down to the pub, buy him a pint, talk about how well he always does his job; and never mention the old days again.

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1983

moreover...  
Miles Kington

Vive  
l'indifférence

Nobody remains indifferent to the music of Wagner, wrote Bernard Levin the other day; even if you don't love it, you find yourself hating it. I fell into a reverie when I read these words, as I often do at the beginning of an article on Wagner, and started doing something else, namely reflecting on the number of times in my life I had been told that I would either hate or love, but not be indifferent to, something.

Among the things with such magical power of attraction or repulsion are: mushrooms, spinach, Victorian architecture, sailing, the novels of Henry Green, *The Goon Show*, oysters, New York, Pernod, malt whisky, ballet, jazz, science fiction, the county of Dorset, the people of Wales, the ex-pupils of Winchester, the music of Stravinsky, Maletasers, the smell of chrysanthemums, crosswords, the kind of people who play Rugby, Scottish country dancing, smoked salmon and Scrabble.

Reflecting on this list, I discovered that the "either you hate or love" theory is absolutely crackers. Almost everything on it is something I quite like. Or like sometimes but not others. Or like some of, but not all of. Even the three things I like most on the list - jazz, malt whisky and *The Goon Show* - sometimes leave me quite cold.

Take oysters. I can remember distinctly the first time I ate an oyster. Ten years ago, when William Davis was editor of *Punch* and I was his underling, someone sent him a crate of oysters which, with typical generosity, he shared out among the staff who had not yet gone home. I was the only one left in the building - I had probably just arrived for work - and he brandished a dripping mollusc at me. "Like oysters?" he roared.

"I don't know. I've never had one."

He goggled. It was rather like never having travelled first class on a plane.

"Well, have one. You'll either hate it or love it."

I had one. It was quite nice.

"Well?"

"It's . . . all right."

Fatal. When someone tells you it's a love-or-hate object, he's very hurt to be told it's all right, and nothing more. Jazz and Wagner lovers don't mind people hating jazz and Wagner; it's taking it or leaving it they can't stand. I imagine that God is infuriated by agnosticism more than anything else.

When it came to sailing, I was wiser. I got mixed up in a sailing crowd five years ago. Oh, you'll either hate it or love it, they told me. I nodded sagely. I knew that meant I'd quite like it. In fact, the truth about sailing, as I later found out, was that you love it, but not till afterwards, and I can still remember tossing around in a yacht one night near the end of a cross-Channel trip to Le Havre.

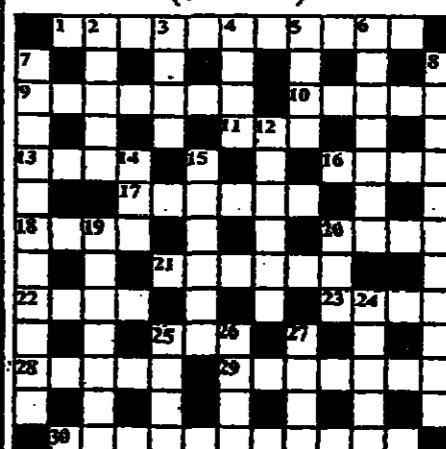
It was wet, and cold, and rough, and everyone had retired below-decks except me and the captain, Brian. We took it in turns to watch the lights of Le Havre get no nearer. Big ships came past, ignoring us, waves came past, ignoring us, the lights of Le Havre ignored us.

It took us five very long hours to beat through the combined indifference of the elements to moor in Le Havre at after 2 am, and the whole experience was dreadful. But before I went to sleep I said to myself: "In the morning, I'm going to think back and say that it was quite an enjoyable experience. I *must* remember that it was nothing of the kind."

I don't sail any more, and I don't miss it much, and I never did love or hate Wagner, and I don't miss that much either. The trouble with me is something that is unimaginable to the open-lover: I am left cold by the convention of classical singing as other people find nothing to enjoy in the saxophone, the cello, the electric guitar or brass bands. On the one occasion I was taken to hear part of *The Ring*, I sat transfixed by what George Solti was doing with the orchestra, but went to sleep every time I transferred my attention to the stage. I feel as distanced from what they were doing as I expect I would from a Japanese Noh play.

I am told that you either hate or love Japanese Noh plays. Well, I have been told so often that I will hate or love something that by now I can take it or leave it. The main thing to remember is to say that you either hate or love it. It's agnostics like me that people can't stand.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 110)



#### ACROSS

- 1 Disputed (11)
- 2 Decorate (5)
- 3 Fall in drops (4)
- 4 Tins (4)
- 5 Small horse (4)
- 6 Example (?) (3)
- 7 Self-service store (11)
- 8 Bad humour (5,6)
- 12 Building support (6)
- 14 Winning serve (3)
- 15 Menially slow (6)
- 19 Ancestral descent (12)
- 20 Dowel (3)
- 24 Fibbing (5)
- 25 Great warmth (4)
- 26 Pay Corps (1,1,1,1)
- 27 Tableland (4)

#### DOWN

- 1 Ideal (7)
- 2 Furry skin (4)
- 3 Clergymen (6)
- 4 Ice-expense (4)
- 5 Not him (3)
- 6 Run out (5)
- 7 Herring-like fish (7)
- 8 Submarine bomb (5,6)
- 9 Quadruped (11)
- 10 Upright (18)
- 11 Idol (12)
- 12 Hoof (14)
- 13 Lam (24)
- 14 Theme (25)
- 15 Ethical (11)
- 16 Unseen (21)
- 17 Ad lib (22)
- 18 Equator (14)
- 19 Antic (28)
- 20 Oral (17)
- 21 Messmate (13)
- 22 Ambulant (15)
- 23 Legality (17)
- 24 Theme (17)
- 25 Knowledgeable (13)
- 26 Revival (6)
- 27 Tableland (4)

#### SOLUTION TO NO 109

- ACROSS: 1 Crackie 3 Forum 8 Adjo 9 Rancour 10 Maladjustment 14 Upright 18 Run 21 Ad lib 22 Equator 23 Lam 24 Theme 25 Ethical
- DOWN: 1 Cane 2 Award 3 Knowledgeable 4 Earth 5 Follow through 6 Revival 7 Messmate 13 Ambulant 15 Legality 17 Theme 19 Antic 28 Oral

## MODERN TIMES



**A  
sideways  
look at  
the British  
way of life**

just declare my aversion to the telephone answering machine, and suggest that I am, not me. To me it has always seemed to be the ironic equivalent of having the front door ned to you by a filing cabinet, which is not an offence I relish, even at the swiftest of speeds. For a start, the instant nature of the phone gives it a certain informality, which is rarely reigned upon by the usually stiff and frozen being locked into the other end.

Observe how even the fastest-talking of your ends slumps to the drear pace of thirty three and third rpm; mark how depersonalized his once racy gambit has become; note how he himself has become all things to all men, acknowledging pulsive calls from sons and lovers alike with a single uniform: "I am afraid Mr Franks is not in at the moment. If you would care to leave your message, he will..." Oh shut up. In short, see how a bloodless piece of technology makes Ian McDonalds of Robert Robinsons. It is an

unattractive alchemy, and I want nothing to do with it.

I know that apologists for the machine will tell you that it is a splendid ally in the war on waste, that you can maximize your use of the hours in the day by "being available" at all times, and I have no doubt that in the commercial context this is true. Manufacturers and retailers will tell you that once their users have overcome their early misgivings about installing these aliens on the premises, they soon come to wonder how on the earth they ever conducted their businesses without them.

All of which may be true, but does not overcome the caller's problem of being confronted by a vocal disembodiment of the person he seeks. How are you to cope with the once garrulous colleague who has suddenly taken it into his head to say: "Please speak slowly and please speak now. Beep?" Just as there are ground rules for the owner of the machine, so there are patterns of response among callers.

There is, for example, the refusnik, the caller who simply refuses show-jumper-fashion to attempt the communicative hurdle. The machine beeps and he hangs up. This has substantial annoyance value against the user, as some machines, particularly the older varieties, can be mechanically thrown by such non-co-operation. Moreover, the owner returns to find mere silence where he had hoped for some earnest of a meal or a deal. For him this is the equivalent of opening an envelope with a portentous postmark only to

discover a blank sheet of paper inside. The most dedicated of refusniks argue that their tactic has the merit of trading anonymity for anonymity and are universally unpopular with users.

Then there is the wag, also a tiresome customer, who attempts levity or irreverence when his solemn cue sounds. The wag falls into a number of categories; these include the fellow who tries to pass himself off as an answering machine: "Mr X regrets he is unable to speak to telephone answering machines and will call again in the hope of finding you in. Beep."

Of course, the wag's clothes have been stolen to some extent by those users who attempt to humanize the whole procedure by their "jokey" recordings. See Oz Clarke below. In America this is all getting quite out of hand. Unsavoury greetings abound, such as this one, à la Mario Puzo: "Ring back pronto, schmuck or I'll send the boy round to break both yer legs".

Then there is the smoothie, usually a bit of a technocrat himself, who enters into the spirit of the game. He has no compunction about twirling on his revolving chair and MacDonald-speaking his memorandum into the void. Indeed, he relishes the act, in-feeding the hour of his call (24-hour clock ref, of course), place of origin, and spray of poss nos where contactable. He is user's friend number one, the fellow who makes it all worthwhile, and entre nous, a bit of a creep.

Like it or not, the answering machine is proliferating. People call them answerphones, but

that is, strictly speaking, a solecism. It is like calling vacuum cleaners Hoover, for Ansafone is one manufacturer among many, the senior rival in a field swelled by British Telecom's relaxation on the sale restrictions of such equipment. The proper generic term for the devices is telephone answering machines, or TAMS for short, and the market has been flooded by, to name but a few brands, Recordacall, Answercall, GMTC '83, Panasonic, Binatone, and Call Jotter.

My own favourite mechanical voice, all too soon expunged, is that belonging to the polite young woman at the Financial Times information service. Somewhere between the drachma and the yen, things went badly wrong for her, and the cool tones, which seemed to speak of sensible dresses and cucumber sandwiches, gave way to a four-letter expletive in the best Nixonian traditions. The tape went round several times in this condition before the word was deleted, and the brokers of the world were jamming the switchboard in wonder.

I phoned her up to congratulate her on her welcome fallibility and she had the grace not to swear at me. Instead she explained, very unrecordedly, that there had been a technical error. When I asked her what sort, she replied: "The technical error was that I said: '\*\*\*\*\*'." And then she said it again.

Alan Franks

**Penny Perrick**

**One is  
one and all  
alone**

  
Neil Kinnock, Roy Hattersley, Barbara Windsor and I might all have turned out differently if it hadn't been for the only-child syndrome. Sole recipient of our parents' love, pride, anxiety and forebodings, the childhood of a one and only is constantly under the spotlight, one's every action deemed worthy of notice, whether critical or approving. No wonder, we're different from other people.

There is impressive evidence to show that only children get more than their fair share of life's prizes, not surprisingly, since they start out with more than their fair share of attention and encouragement. The only child is becoming increasingly fashionable throughout the western world; already, in Germany, nearly half of all babies are born to women who don't plan on any further visits to the maternity hospital. This trend has been linked to the rise in two-income families, who think that a one-child household won't disrupt the pattern of their working lives unduly.

Maybe not, but it will certainly alter the pattern of their emotional one. My own parents had not a moment's peace for fear that my life might pass out of their expert hands. To their full-time paid jobs, they added another, unpaid and quite thankless, of getting me raised to perfection.

As I got older, this came to mean shielding me from unsuitable young men, unsuitable, in their book, not necessarily meaning one who was reckless, improvident or uncaring, but one who didn't announce his five-year plan to hand me the sun, moon and stars.

**A perfect trinity  
of mutual love**

Iris Murdoch, another only child, said that she and her parents lived in a perfect trinity of mutual love. Others of us live in a hellish threesome of mutual conflict: parents and child horribly obsessed with each other's shortcomings. At the time, I reckoned of self-pity, longing to trade in my lone star status for equal billing among a group of siblings. Decades later, the pity is all for my parents, their whole investment sunk in one sulky daughter. How much nicer for them to have had a choice of child for company. For in a multi-child setup, the temporary loneliness of one is offset by the equally temporary delightfulness of another.

The rebellious only child, refusing to live by its parents' rules, carries a niggling burden of guilt. By insisting on the right to my own opinions and tastes, I knew I was consigning my parents to oblivion; there were no other inheritors to carry on their point of view.

Once, having listened to me make an appeal for funds for the local Labour Party, a friend asked my somewhat conservative mother, "Aren't you proud of her?" "No," said my saddened parent. I just wonder where I went wrong. Had I had sisters, one of them might have made her happy by turning out like Lady Olga Maitland.

Only children do well because we have been brought up to think of ourselves as extra special. The dark side of this coin gives us a dreaded fear of failure. How can we possibly repay all those years of undivided attention by turning out ordinary?

**Only children are  
good fighters**

Only children grow up to be good fighters - we have had years of practice learning to hold on to our own small corner.

My best friend grew up in a family of eight. Very nasty it was too, she claims, all that teasing and squabbling and having to fight for attention. When we compare our upbringing, it seems to me that my parents put in more time rearing the single apple of their eye than hers ever did on bringing up their huge brood. Perhaps, nevertheless, like Parkinson's Law - "work expands to fill the time available" and all those couples planning an economy-sized single child family are not going to find it a very time-saving operation after all.

**A fast-dwindling  
dot on Telly**

If anyone is in a position to say, "I told you so", it is Professor Gerry Mander who, several years ago suggested that, since there was no evidence to prove that television was beneficial, it should be pronounced A Bad Thing, along with hard drugs and lead in petrol. Since then, his views have been vindicated by one report, "Popular TV and Schoolchildren", published by the Department of Education and another, on equally damning lines, to be published soon, written by the Dept of Oxford Polytechnic.

Last week, the IBA reported that it had had nearly twice as many letters of complaint about television programmes last year than in the previous one. Even so, Professor Mander's remedy that television should simply be banned, seems a little drastic as well as unnecessary.

**CORRECTION**  
The name of the chairman of the Honley Regatta Committee of Management, Mr Peter Coni, QC, was misspelt in Modern Times, June 27. Oarsman Chris Baileau attended Radley, not Radlet.

# What's my line?

**Bleephone**

Viki Jones (below)  
Advertisement production manager

of Swap Shop voice - breathless and keen. Lots of people answered back in similar voices. Now I do a rather hysterical one, all in a rush, pleading with the caller not to ring off just because it's a machine. Perhaps it's time for a change again: I like doing lots of different accents. I hope it will be funny. The trouble is, if you're too clever it baffle people and they don't say anything at all. When we first had the machine we played around with it a lot and used to come home every evening to see the red light - and listen to lots of beeps. My father is very funny: he leaves a very stiff, formal message saying "This is... and my voice saying Howard Davies" and vice versa, hen something about the fact that we shared the same address and answering machine - if nothing else. That was quite funny. Then there was one where I answered in a kind



**Smilephone**

Mike Webster (above)  
Marketing Director, Answering Ltd

I've no wish to knock answering machines; if they suit you that's fine. In our experience, however, seven out of 10 people who ring and find an answering machine, ring off - and it is infuriating not to know who called, when and why. We provide the personal touch and we can elicit a response from a caller, even one who is reluctant to give one. Our operators are all taught the basic training code - to remember the three Ws: who called, what they wanted and where they can be reached.

We select our staff by interview, but we don't necessarily look for trained telephone operators (it's

difficult to get rid of bad habits if they have them). We look for a unique talent - someone with personality and intelligence - we give them a test - who likes dealing with people. And we teach them to smile when they answer the phone: that sounds crazy but it works, the whole tone of the voice changes. Our service has to be all things to all men - and all women. We can provide an office identity for the one-man business where the proprietor may not want to rely on his wife answering the phone (she may be out, busy, have kids screaming in the background or simply not have a very good telephone manner) or undertake a large service commitment for an international company. We can provide an answering service in office hours or round the clock. If we are on call if you don't answer your phone after four rings we do.

successfully I almost feel like ringing them to give them a job! People think of themselves as articulate you see, but talking to another person, even if he doesn't say a lot - just a few "ums" and "yeses" is quite different from talking to a machine. People help you out machines don't. Most people ramble a lot, too, when they're leaving a message, which is natural. But the end of the message is the most difficult: you get the most intelligent people leaving a reasonable message and them making a real mess of the end. I suppose because I use them quite a lot at work I don't get nervous talking to a machine - in fact a colleague told me he frequently couldn't tell whether I was talking to a machine or a person. Some people would say that perhaps that is because I treat people like machines.

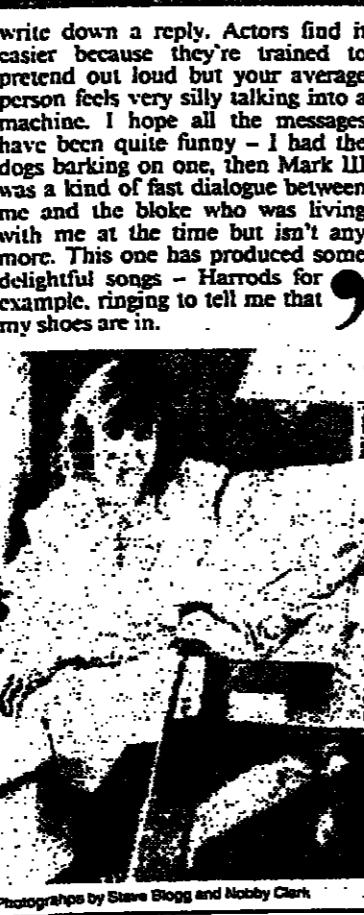
Why does Viki do all the messages? Well I think it's probably because she tends to come in late at night and sometimes records a new one just to cheer herself up. I have done one but it had an accident. The most depressing thing about owning a machine is that before you have it you think of all those people trying to get hold of you while you're out, but when you've got one you often get home to find nobody's called! This machine is mostly just for friends, of course - but I had one call from a company - home decorating. I think - a clear, succinct message I think - that is because I treat people like machines.



**Songphone**

Sheila Steafel (below)  
Comedian

I suppose I've had a machine for - blimey, let's see - five years! I need it because I work strange hours and I'm rarely here to receive calls - which is how one gets a lot of work. This (message) is Mark IV. Kind of you to say you like it! She sings a rhyme and plays a snippet, made by her father in South Africa, this could be true but is in fact delightful. I hope it amuses, though I'm not sure about the VAT office and my agent's secretary can't stand it - she leaves the receiver on her desk until I've finished, then leaves me a rather odd message. And a BBC producer with whom I'm doing a couple of radio shows left a message saying "the first thing we'll do is commission someone to write you a new message." However, I like it - and if it works it's because presenting yourself at one remove, singing for example, gives the other person a chance to collect himself and respond. With the straight, spoken message, people often sound totally unnatural. And it's a little hard to believe that a machine actually works. People often ring off, ring back, to check that it is you then



**Loonyphone**

Jonathan Hodge (right)  
Jingle writer and artist's model

I've got into a lot of trouble with my machine message. At my old recording studio the three of us went on holiday at the same time because the air-conditioning had conked out. I left an "Hello 'ello, 'owin' to a modification in our ventilatin system we 'ave 'ad to scarper to sunnier climes..." message, using lots of mechanical jargon. (I said I'd gone to the Caribbean because it sounded better than Majorca.) Three weeks later when I returned it was to be met by a large policeman at Gatwick Airport, where I was held for questioning. It seems that lots of people had rung and got the message and passed the number on to their friends. One was a flight engineer on a 707 who took it into his head that it was a bomb scare in code (there were lots about at the time). It took a long time explaining to the Old Bill that there was nothing sinister in the message. They even held up the Jumbo until they were sure. We put on sensible messages after that, for a while. Then I couldn't resist doing another "ello 'ello, this is a burglar speakin'... there's no-one 'ere at



present but if you don't tell the occupants, I'll leave your name and number with this nice arrestin' officer." A bit of a goof: we got a lot of people worried and another rollin' from the law. Now I've got one where I sort of blow a fanfare, give the name of the company in a kind of "Roll up, roll up" voice, ask them to leave a message and do another fanfare. You can talk for hours if you want because it's voice activated.



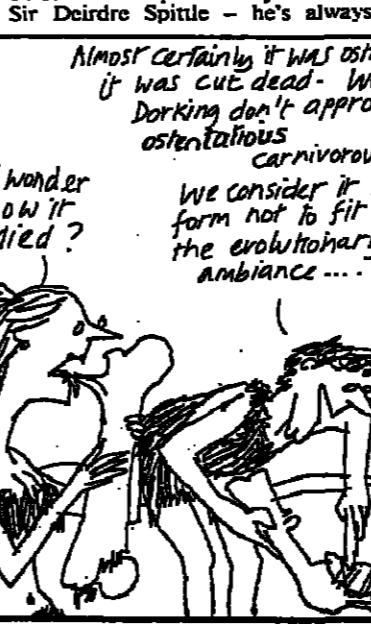
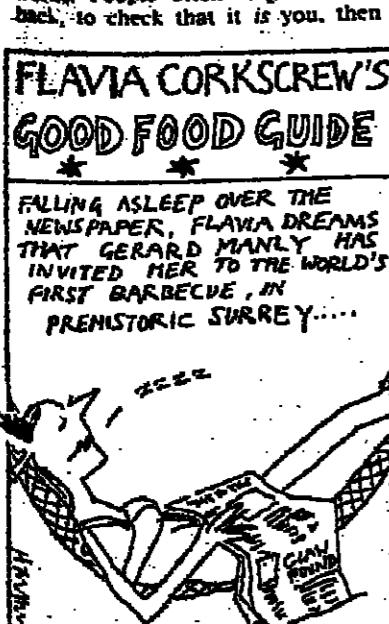
**Babblephone**

Oz Clarke (above)  
Actor and wine writer

I'm just a red-headed, Irish wine-loving tennis-playing actor/writer who likes the freedom an answering machine gives - and who can't resist the chance of a few gags. Let me see if I can remember some of them. Well, I went to Australia in February so naturally when I got back Les Patterson answered the phone with "gedday" and a lot of chat - then I was in France, and on my return he was still answering, talking about the land of the garlic eaters and all those nasty, garlicky habits... And then there's one character I'm particularly fond of, Sir Deirdre Spittle - he's always

drunk and has to be helped out by Cyril, a king of butler figure with a Donald Sinden sort of persona. They have a wonderful relationship. Sir Deirdre is always terribly slurred - says things like "Le beaujolais nouveau est arrivé" (when has clearly already had six bottles of the stuff). I did try it straight once, said something like "This is Oz Clarke's serious message..." but I just couldn't carry it off. And then I melted the machine drying it in front of a fire and I was mortified, so then we had a "requiem" for my machine. I get lots of shrieks and giggles and camp messages - and some brilliant ones. British Telecom used to ring up a lot. There were 32 messages one morning, 25 from BT, most of them saying "just wanted to listen to your message." Just now, I'm a crossed line.

Judy Froshaug





## THE TIMES DIARY

### Key of C and D?

Leonard Bernstein wants musicians all over the world to demonstrate for nuclear disarmament by wearing sky-blue armbands on August 25, his sixty-fifth birthday. British orchestras, he suggests, should march on the American base at Upper Heyford so attired for an anti-nuclear musical rally, while he will be wearing an armband in his hometown of Lawrence, Massachusetts. The BBC has received a letter promoting the idea, signed by Bernstein's fellow-conductors, Georg Solti, Michael Tilson Thomas and Julius K�del, and by the violinist Pinchas Zukerman. A BBC spokeswoman says: "We will notify members of the BBC Symphony Orchestra by posting the letter on their noticeboard, but I doubt many will be able to attend any rally. They will be too busy rehearsing for the Proms."

### London's burning

Londoners spend a lot of time craving hot weather, but on the rare occasions when the real thing comes, they are nonplussed and really rather wish it would go away. They may be just that bit cooler now, but still they spill disgruntled out of pubs into streets never meant for basking; still the traffic is more unpleasant than usual, cab-drivers nastier, their fares ready to bolt into the steamy middle distance rather than settle up after an unpleasant ride. The summer sales are uncharacteristically languid in the absence of air-conditioning and even the beauties in cosmetics and perfumery wilt like sweetpeas preparing to set pods. "At least Harrods is worse", one of Selfridge's exotics sighs wearily at me. There are literary precedents. Galsworthy wrote "Summer, summer, summer! The soundless footsteps on the grass!" to signal an imminent death. After the mid-1970s heatwaves Paul Theroux wrote that London was really "designed for grim weather, not crowds ... best in drizzle or gleaming darkly under a thin layer of ice". Heat only "started the poisons in the bricks and woke the smell of decay". Is there no change of death in paradise?" Wallace Stevens wondered. "Does ripe fruit never fall? Or do the boughs hang always heavy in that perfect sky, unchanging...?"

### Whale of a time

There is consternation among conservationists at Brighton, where the International Whaling Commission's annual quota-fixing has for four years treated the town to displays of all the paraphernalia of up-market mammalian preservation. The venue is now to be shifted, to Buenos Aires. Officials explain that the meeting is traditionally held in the native country of the chairman - at present, Eduardo Iglesias of Argentina. Brighton held the booking only because the last chairman was from Iceland, where they could not find a hall big enough for the conference.

**A firm of investment advisers is urging that we put our money into proven losers. The worst-performing fund in one year is often among the best in the next year, reason Julian Gibbs Associates: "This kind of dramatic turnaround happens in most years; an excellent reason for investing in the worst-performing sector."**

### Away days

Sunsites, the holiday people, have been asking the rich and famous how they relax. The Prime Minister likes to read thrillers, Lord Weinstock recommends weeding and Sir Harold Wilson fancies a pint at his local. Barbara Cartland travels, Katie Boyle sleeps, Sir Robin Day goes skiing. Only Magnus Pyke refuses to play: "My formula for 'relaxing on holiday' is never to go on holiday."

### Sidetracked

A traveller wanting to avoid the sun on a curtainless Inter-City train from King's Cross to Newark asked to reserve a seat on the left-hand side of the carriage. "Ah no, sir," he was told. "Smoker or non-smoker, facing the engine or back to it, but our computer cannot tell its left from its right."

### The other half

As Alan Franks reported on this page on Saturday, rivalry is intense between television companies engaged on Orwellian projects for 1984. Yet in the field there is some cooperation. Steve Wadham, working for CBC, unearthed a prospectus from Orwell's formative prep school, St Cyriax, dating back to the time when young Eric Blair was a pupil there. One of the *Arena* team asked Wadham if they could use his find. The deal was clinched - for half a pint of larger. I think Orwell would have approved.

  
Australian health authorities are hot on the trail of a killer: sweet and sour possum. Already 700 kilograms of possum meat from Tasmania have been recovered from Chinese restaurants and Asian foodmarkets around Melbourne. One meat wholesaler had openly advertised possums at \$10 a carcass. The Victorian health minister says scarily: "Toxoplasmosis from possums can cause blindness, brain defects and death". It may reassure him to know that in Tasmania, possum and sweet taters is a classic dish.

PHS

# Love thy neighbour - or else

Johannesburg  
South Africa is once again tightening the screws on tiny Lesotho, the former British protectorate of Basutoland and since 1966 a sovereign member of the Commonwealth, whose 1.3m inhabitants occupy 11,800 square miles of mountainous terrain in the very heart of the Republic, sharing borders with the Orange Free State, Natal, Cape Province, and the nominally independent Xhosa-speaking tribal homeland of Transkei.

The pressure being applied takes the form of elaborate security checks on traffic into and out of Lesotho, causing long delays and disruption to the small country's commercial life, which, whether it likes it or not, is an integral part of the South African economy.

The South Africans used the same tactics at the end of May after a bomb explosion in Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, which is separated from Lesotho by the Caledon River. The South Africans claimed that the bomb had been planted by an agent of the underground African National Congress (ANC) operating out of Lesotho.

The South African stranglehold was relaxed after the meeting in a Johannesburg hotel on June 3 between Mr P. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, and Evaristus Sekhonyana, his Lesotho counterpart, at which each side agreed to take steps to prevent its territory from being used as a base for subversion against the other.

It is believed that Mr Botha gave Mr Sekhonyana the names of several ANC operatives alleged by Pretoria to be planning further guerrilla attacks on South Africa, and asked for help in flushing them out. The implied quid pro quo was that Pretoria would curb the activities of the Lesotho Liberation Army of Ntsu Mokhele, a long-standing political foe of Chief Leabua Jonathan, Lesotho's Prime Minister. Mr Mokhele is thought to operate from South Africa.

The agreement quickly founders. In the second half of June and early July there were reports of a series of clashes between the 1,500-man Lesotho paramilitary force and groups of "bandits", culminating in a two-day battle with 30 gunmen who were said in Maseru, Lesotho's



village-size capital, to be mercenaries sent by South Africa to assassinate Chief Jonathan.

The South Africans responded with a strongly worded Note to the United Nations dismissing Lesotho's allegations and warning that if Chief Jonathan continued to provide "sanctuary to terrorists operating against South Africa he should not be surprised if South Africa takes the required action to eliminate them."

This was followed by a remarkable attack on Chief Jonathan in *Current Affairs*, usually turgid weekly commentary put out by the South African Broadcasting Corporation which closely reflects government thinking. It painted a picture of the "portly premier", grimly hanging on to power after 13 years without elections in the face of widespread popular discontent, and said that he had become a menace to the stability of southern Africa.

About a week later, Charles Moteli, a leading opposition MP in Maseru, was expelled from Lesotho's parliament for criticising the ANC presence in his country in an interview with the SABC. Mr Moteli had been dismissed from Chief Jonathan's cabinet a few months earlier for advocating the establishment of diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

The current hostile phase in relations between South Africa and Lesotho began last December with the South African commando raid on alleged ANC "nests" in Maseru in which 42 people were killed, 12 of them Lesotho civilians. Most of the rest were ANC members, although how many were active guerrillas remains a matter for conjecture.

After the raid, between 60 and 100 ANC officials were believed to have

been flown to safety elsewhere. There are, however, nearly 11,000 South African blacks in exile in Lesotho, which continues to insist stoutly on its right to shelter refugees, even if they are ANC members, while denying that it allows its territory to be used as a base for guerrilla activity.

Chief Jonathan thumbed his nose at the South Africans even more provocatively by touring communist block countries earlier this year and inviting the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, Yugoslavia and Romania to open embassies in Maseru. By inviting the Russian bear into the very heart of the *leser* itself, Chief Jonathan has powerfully reinforced Pretoria's paranoia about Moscow-inspired subversion and also risked alienating Lesotho's staunchly anti-communist Roman Catholic church, which has the support of about 40 per cent of the population.

Chief Jonathan's defiance of Pretoria has done wonders for his international image. From a tinpot dictator leading one of the most pliant of South Africa's pliant states, he has been transmogrified into an heroic African David battling the white Goliath of apartheid. He has even established a new rapport with Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe, a scholarly recluse whom the Prime Minister stripped of his powers a decade ago.

But it is a dangerous game. Pretoria could crush Lesotho at will, and is perhaps deterred from doing so only by some lingering concern for world opinion. The small kingdom could be throttled to death within weeks if South Africa were to cut off vital supplies.

Michael Hornsby

### Roy Hattersley outlines his objectives if he becomes Labour Party leader

## Hard truths we must face to win back our heritage

The Labour Party has a moral duty to win the next general election and obtain the power that will enable us to build a socialist society in Britain. We must begin at once to rebuild our strength and our reputation. Changes have to be made, but only our enemies will profit from a period of bitter internal dispute. The debates which produce the improvements must be fraternal, not fratricidal. Recent events inside the party have shown that bitterness and anger make us slide deeper and deeper into unrepresentative impotence, losing more and more of our vote and failing in more and more by-elections.

We can win only if we inspire the idealism of the British people. That requires a further restatement of the socialist principles that will guide us when we are in office. The idea that we have to choose between radicalism and reality, common sense and socialism, is a view held only by those who do not understand the working people of this country. The Labour Party's recent tragedy has been that we have failed to translate progressive ideas into votes and failing in more and more by-elections.

We did not lose the last election because our policies were too radical; we failed because we made promises that many of our potential supporters believed we could not keep. We must fight the next election on policies which make clear our determination to create a more equal society.

But the proposals we make for changing Britain must be coherent and convincing. We must make clear the way in which real equality enhances human dignity and individual freedom. We must know the cost of our programme and be prepared to explain the way in which the bills will be paid. Above all, we must avoid the contradictions and confusion that are often the unhappy result of the way in which our policies are determined.

The Labour Party cannot afford another long agony of so-called constitutional reform. Last month's defeat was in no small part the result of years of wrangling that we once called "democratic change" and the institutionalised conflict which it created. But we must - at first informally and then by changes in our procedures and practices - give greater power to the individual party member. If we spoke for our rank and file members we would speak for the British people.

The typical Labour Party member - like the potential Labour Party voter who lives next door - wants Labour to look like a potential government, not a protest movement or pressure group, not a collection of warring factions, not a debating society or museum of exotic and extreme minority opinions. We must be equally clear about our future spending programmes.

Of course, an increase in public expenditure is an essential feature of both our economic policy and/or our central objective - the creation of a more equal society. But we cannot meet the immediate demands of our voters who abandoned us - believe in our good intentions, but doubts our ability to turn hope into reality.

Last June our economic policy was a net vote-loser. Our vague hopes of achieving growth through

spending were barely understood and rarely believed. The idea of "borrowing to expand" proved crucially unpopular. The British people realized that the whole strategy lacked two essential ingredients: a coherent plan for investment and a scheme to combat inflation.

Next time we must boldly assert our intention to create new manufacturing capacity by public investment in potential growth industry. And we must make absolutely clear that public investment will - as a matter of common sense and equity - be accompanied by a measure of public control. We must also make plain that in the expanding economy we intend to create, the government and the unions will agree the level of incomes which is consistent with our other economic objectives and which allows a national minimum wage for the lowest paid. The slogan "socialism through free collective bargaining" is a contradiction in terms.

We must be wholly frank about the pace of potential recovery. Overstating the speed at which we undermine faith in our judgment of our honesty. We must be equally clear about our future spending programmes.

We must also become the party that boasts of its determination to preserve and extend individual liberty. Too often we have allowed ourselves to be presented as the party of authoritarianism and state control. Socialism is the gospel of freedom as well as equality. We have not always shown sufficient devotion to either aspect of our creed.

We can give men and women power over their daily lives



If economic measures of this kind were not enough to bring Chief Jonathan to heel, there would remain the option of further military action and possibly the engineering of a coup to replace the troublesome chief with someone more to South Africa's liking. Ntsu Mokhele, might seem an unlikely candidate, but his personal hatred of Chief Jonathan and hostility to the ANC and Moscow (his sympathies lying with the breakaway, China-backed Pan-Africanists Congress), could provide the basis for an alliance of convenience with Pretoria.

Meanwhile other black states in the region are watching the unequal contest with interest. All are vulnerable too, and dependent on, South Africa in varying degrees, and all are hosts, some more reluctant than others, to substantial numbers of South African exiles, many of whom fled abroad in the aftermath of the 1976-77 riots in Soweto and other black townships. Some, like Mozambique, have already felt the lash of South African strength. Most also believe that South Africa is actively promoting insurgent movements in their own countries.

The country whose situation most closely resembles that of Lesotho is Swaziland, which is ideally located as an ANC infiltration route from Marxist Mozambique into northern Natal, the eastern Transvaal and the industrial heartland of the Witwatersrand. The present interregnum at home in Swaziland, however, seems fairly responsive to South African pressure, probably because it is still hoping for the transfer to it of large chunks of South Africa's Zulu and Swazi tribal territory.

No country can feel safe, however. Lesotho could well be a test case of just how far Pretoria is prepared to go in using its military and economic power to bludgeon its neighbours into adopting a more pliant attitude. South African military leaders believe, rightly or wrongly, that if neighbouring countries can be closed to the ANC as bohoboles and sanctuaries, the internal guerrilla threat will wither away. Only behind a protective shield of subversion-proof military steel, it is argued, can true reform be undertaken. The steel is very much in evidence. What is much less conspicuous is the reform.

Michael Hornsby

Tom Wicker

## Reagan's backyard pathway to war?

Mexico City  
Where is the Reagan Administration's hard-line policy against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua taking us? Public opinion in the United States seems not much concerned, but the Mexican Government fears that Reagan's militaristic approach may lead to war between Nicaragua and Honduras at almost any time.

This is not an abstract worry. Commenting on Reagan's new commission on Central America to be headed by Dr Henry Kissinger, a high Mexican official said: "The problem was too urgent to wait for the commission's scheduled report in December. War could come before then if he said, if the CIA-sponsored Contras continue their incursions into Nicaragua from their sanctuaries in Honduras."

"I do not see a military intervention that will end the conflict in Central America," the Mexican official said. He thought it would bring, instead, a period of turmoil for many years, in which the United States - inevitably - would be tangled. That is why the Reagan policy of initiating and supporting the Contras' military attacks on Nicaragua - Ortega said they had

Overthrowing the regime would be the start of real trouble

already caused 600 deaths this year and millions of dollars' worth of damage - is seen in Mexico City as extremely dangerous.

It is hardly likely, of course, that Reagan actually wants a Nicaraguan war, so clearly would the United States have to be heavily involved and so great are the dangers. That would not be the best campaign plan for a president who is almost certainly seeking reelection.

But since the military pressure on Nicaragua clearly risks such a war, it is fair to ask what that policy can achieve that is worth the risk. Stopping the arms flow into El Salvador? Even if Washington had been able to produce a shred of evidence that this flow is of substantial importance to the Salvadorean guerrillas, there should be better ways to stop it than military attacks on Nicaragua that could bring on general war.

Depending on the extent of Washington's participation and the threat to Nicaragua, Cuba would almost surely be drawn in to some degree. Having helped the Sandinistas to power, as well as to sustain them for four years, Fidel Castro would be forced to come to their assistance, although some analysts think that the last thing he, too, wants is an open clash with the United States.

© New York Times, 1983

Gerald Kaufman

## Passing the town hall buck

Any day now Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, will publish a White Paper on the future of the rating system. Like most of this Government's secrets the contents of this forthcoming document have already been profusely leaked. In this case, however, the Prime Minister has no need to set up one of her fruitless investigations. The identity of the culprit is already exposed. He is none other than Mr Jenkin himself who, within the past week, has turned into the *Liza Lamont* of British politics. It will be recalled that in that cinematic masterpiece *Singing in the Rain* Miss Lamont, a silent movie star, delivered herself of the significant confession: "I gave an exclusive story to every paper in town". Mr Jenkin has followed that illustrious precedent.

So we know that what the Government has in mind is a system whereby a group of local authorities, selected as victims *pour encourager les autres*, will have their right to fix their own rate levels removed and replaced by government diktat. This procedure, we are sternly informed, is all in the interests of control of public expenditure.

Every government takes a close interest in local government spending, and I have to say that I have come to wonder why. After all, local authority borrowing is already controlled by Whitehall. Even more subject to the Government's wishes is the rate support grant, which is distributed for the express purpose of being spent and whose level is fixed by the Secretary of State.

As for rate-borne expenditure, it is of course balanced exactly by the rates levied on local taxpayers, and so adds precisely nothing in net terms to public expenditure. Rate poundages are a bargain struck between councillors and their electors, and any local authority which levies too high a rate soon finds itself in trouble at the polling booth.

What then is all the fuss about? Mr Jenkin has summed it up in remarkable and indeed bizarre fashion. In one of his numerous interviews he has complained that the free exercise by local authorities of their rating powers "erodes the taxable capacity of the nation".

What, presumably, he means by this is that if councils retain liberty to levy their own rates they may be cheeky enough to take too much, leaving insufficient scope for government tax increases. This is an interesting revelation on the inner thought processes of a government ostensibly dedicated to the grand cause of tax reduction.

This month's White Paper is to be followed by a brief period of consultation, with legislation sched-

uled for the autumn. Although the Government has made clear that it is Labour councils which will be marked out as prey, Conservative leaders have already given notice that they too will fight the rate-capping proposals. Mr Ian McCallum, Conservative chairman of the Conservative-controlled Association of District Councils, has denounced the whole scheme as "unnecessary, unreasonable and especially unjust".

Mr John Lovell, Conservative chairman of the equally Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, says that the Government's plan "challenges the autonomy of local government".

Both no doubt, have in mind the real prospect that councillors who refuse to accept their allotted role as Mr Jenkin's functionaries could find themselves in jail.

That is why one of the Secretary of State's more ominous threats could rebound. Mr Jenkins has forecast that persistent refusal by councils to obey Whitehall's instructions could lead the Department of the Environment to put commissioners into the town halls charged with taking over completely the duties of elected authorities. No doubt Mr Jenkin intends that this dark warning will make councillors blood run cold. They are more likely to seize on it as their potential salvation.

For more than three years, under earlier legislation devised by Michael Heseltine and his successor, Mr Tom King, local authorities have been required to carry out the Government's bidding by sophisticated mechanisms that created no martyrs and left the odium for service cuts and redundancies, as well as higher rates, firmly in the laps of reluctant and sullen local councillors.



D. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## TO MERGE OR NOT TO MERGE?

Five weeks of work, parliament rises for the long weekend on Friday. There is much to be done during the summer days. This summer the Conservatives must plant the seedcorn for the next election if they wish kind of harvest. The whole political landscape has undergone seismic change since the announcement of the last election, and none of the three main parties has fully worked out effects of that change over next four to five years. We have to find a leader, the alliance an alliance, and the Conservatives a convincing peg for a second term. Their intentions will be examined in one on this page before Parliament rises.

Is there to be an Alliance, or a merger? There are two opposing tendencies on Liberal and Social Democratic minds, and so far no one of their reconciliation. That perhaps even less likely now that Mr Jenkins has opted out. Mr Steel, though superficially engaged in a long holiday from some token irritation with the party, is showing signs of a experimental political decision which has afflicted him and does not augur so well for the effort of a long haul an uncertain political destination.

When the Alliance was formed members seemed to hope they would sweep all before them without having to bother too much about policy or creating a solid and lasting political foundation. That euphoria helped to disguise the fact that the SDP members, having belonged to a Labour government, were more interested in policies for government than the Liberals had ever been. Anyone seriously interested in government would not have been likely to join the Liberal party for nearly fifty years. These discrepancies in attitude, however, were subsumed by an assumption that government, or a share in government, could miraculously rise as a consequence of the

collapsing vote of the other two parties.

When the fortunes of the Conservatives revived that became less likely. The route to government for the Alliance seemed then to lie first through replacing Labour as the viable alternative - a realignment of the left in reverse order to what happened when Labour replaced the Liberals.

In terms of votes cast at the election, that prospect seemed to be the right one. But how does the Alliance now proceed to the next stage? It cannot scale the dwindling citadel of Labour power till the next election. Yet how does it keep up momentum in the meantime? Moreover, it came second to Labour in only 46 seats, compared to being second in 262 Conservative seats. This means that its only real hope of replacing Labour is to wait for a terminal collapse in the Labour vote in excess of that which occurred last month. Post-election surveys show, incidentally, that the SDP part of the Alliance is more likely to appeal to Labour voters in all areas than the Liberals are, which suggests that, if the policy is to plan for a realignment of the left based on a continuing collapse of Labour, the formation of a formal merger with the Liberal party would be unwise.

This explains the likely muddles which may emerge in the day to day workings of the Alliance. Informal mergers at constituency level cannot be the blueprint for a successful merger and the formation of a precise political grouping at the national level. Therein lies the risk that a merged party would simply appear to be a reconstituted Liberal party. The lesson of voting patterns since the war is that Liberal fortunes ebb during Labour governments and flow under Conservative governments, but they do not flow enough to burst through the sluice-gates of the electoral system. It may take more than a long summer for the Alliance to come up with answers to these questions.

## BROTHERHOOD AND CAUTION

The Chinese friendship delegation which visited the USSR earlier this month was but one instance of the many contacts now developing between the two states. Border talks, exchanges in sport, culture and trade, and less delicate statements by leaders in both sides have renewed speculation about the importance of some dramatic realignment in the relations between the Pacific powers, since the United States will be affected by my change in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

The significance of these growing contacts between Moscow and Peking should not be exaggerated, however. The leaders of both sides have stressed that deeds, not words, are what count in international affairs. The propaganda war has certainly become less strident, but fundamental differences have scarcely diminished.

It was certainly unrealistic to expect immediate results on border issues during the March talks in Moscow with a Chinese delegation under a deputy foreign minister Qian Qichen; Soviet reports of a "substantial letence" were clearly over-optimistic. The territorial dispute has long historic roots. Centuries before Russian colonists spread beyond the Urals into Asia, Chinese influence was paramount. There have been many attempts to fix the boundary between China and Siberia since the first treaty was signed at Nenokinsk in 1689.

Exploiting China's weakness, Russian imperialism pushed the border farther south, consolidating its conquests in a series of "unequal treaties" later condemned by both Marx and Lenin. After the 1917 revolution the Soviet government renounced the Tsarist conquests without, however, ceding any territory. Now Moscow denies that any Chinese lands were ever seized by Russia.

Although China naturally resents these losses (the city of Vladivostok, "Ruler of the East", stands on land once

Chineses) Peking does not demand the return of all lost lands - only those taken in violation of the Russo-Chinese treaties. The major disputes are over the islands and navigation rights in the Amur and Ussuri rivers, the scene of fierce fighting in 1969, and the Pamir mountains; in 1981 the USSR signed a border treaty with the Kabul regime in Afghanistan, denounced by Peking as an attempt to preempt Chinese territorial claims amounting to some 20,000 square kilometres in this strategic area. Moscow is afraid to yield even an inch lest other neighbours will be encouraged in their territorial claims.

This territorial dispute came to the fore in the 1960s as part of the general rift between the USSR and China. Ideological differences continue, but they are less bitter than when Moscow was attacking Mao as a "Hitlerite warmonger". There is rivalry in influence in "national liberation struggles" and in the non-aligned countries. Both communist giants offer their greatly differing experience in socialist development as the best pattern for others to follow.

The role of the USA is an important factor. Improved Sino-American relations caused considerable upset in the Kremlin and provided further incentive to extend Soviet detente with the West. Yet at the same time Moscow criticized China for "lining up with the imperialists". The USSR emphasizes that, unlike the USA, it fully recognizes Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan; but Peking is aware that Moscow is exploiting US-Chinese differences for its own ends. While Washington retains a realistic assessment of Soviet foreign policy China has no need to fear isolation from a US-Soviet rapprochement, and can afford to show displeasure at Washington's links with Taiwan.

Both socialist states want Western and Japanese technology, but China can set its own pace of development since it

does not share Soviet ambitions to win military superiority over the United States. Unlike the USSR, China is not regarded as a major military threat. It has fairly good relations with the European Community and Japan, and apart from financial stringencies, has few restrictions on expanding trade.

As Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out recently, progress in the Sino-Soviet talks will be slight while the USSR refuses to discuss major issues such as the occupation of Afghanistan, Soviet support for Vietnam in its border conflict with China and expansionist policies in Cambodia; or the military threat to China of some fifty divisions across the border in the USSR and Mongolia. Peking is just as alarmed as Japan at the build-up of Soviet missiles in the Far East. President Andropov, like his predecessor, has talked of "normalizing" relations with China but has made no concrete proposals.

When weighed against matters of such importance, progress in other areas seems slight. The USSR has seven times more trade with the two million Mongolians in Comecon than with the thousand million Chinese. Despite increasing Chinese contacts with the USSR's East European allies, trade with West Germany alone is several times greater. Moscow Radio recently complained that a Sino-Soviet cultural agreement covers the exchange of ten students this year, while there are nine thousand Chinese students in the capitalist USA.

It would be unwise for Western leaders to depend on the Sino-Soviet dispute to tie up a large proportion of Soviet military strength; it would be even more foolish to attempt to exacerbate the differences. The Chinese leadership is sufficiently aware of the threat of Soviet expansionism; it will not doubt continue to be cautious in developing contacts with Moscow.

produced. Nigel West, one of these journalists, has confirmed to me in writing that "I have no reason to believe that your father was ever disloyal to his country."

Yet words like "spy", "agent" and "agent of influence" are flung around and the accusations are now made once again, bolstered by the legends that my father's suicide in 1967 was the result of MI5 questioning rather than, as his family and friends know, of his distress and mental illness after my mother's death.

It is intolerable that these leakers and falsehoods should continue, while the records of the secret services remain closed to historians or to the relatives of those involved, but apparently accessible to journalists with bullet-proof self-

interested contacts. These events occurred a long time ago - most of them before I was born - so that I can look at them with some detachment but also with the desire to know more.

The left-wing politics of the 1930s are a proper subject for historical study and it is inconceivable that judicial or scholarly investigation of them could now endanger national security. It is also misguided to believe, as is sometimes suggested, that keeping such matters secret shields from distress the relatives and friends of those accused.

Yours faithfully,  
RODERICK FLOOD.  
21 Savernake Road, NW3.  
July 19.

## The Prince's view of Army discipline

From Mr Ben Vincent

Sir, The Prince of Wales has repeated the "common-sense" opinion that if the young are "given a taste of Army discipline" report (July 19) they are more likely to become law-abiding citizens.

When so distinguished a speaker makes such pronouncements most of us assume that his advisers have researched the subject and can produce evidence. May we know on what the opinion is based? Quite recently we had evidence that the process is at least not automatic.

Presumably the Paras are a fine example of the effect of Army discipline but a sizeable group were recently found guilty of serious sexual offence against a girl of fifteen, who was openly brought into their barracks and dormitory in contravention of military security.

In defence it was blandly stated that this breach was not very unusual. A few weeks later *The Times* reported that another group of Paras were up before the court for their part in a drunken brawl in the streets of Aldershot. Other cases have been reported from overseas.

It is not perhaps in accord with common-sense to expect riotous, drunken and sexual misbehaviour when young fellows are removed from the natural discipline of local communities, parents and the residents of streets where they are known?

Do ex-soldiers generally confirm the Prince's observation that their comrades were on the whole less given to theft, vandalism, violence, drunkenness, debauch, contempt of authority, idleness, obscenity and blasphemy than civilians?

Yours faithfully,  
BEN VINCENT,  
4 Hawthorne Road,  
Radlett,  
Hertfordshire.  
July 19.

## EEC labour code

From Mr Nigel Kennedy

Sir, Bryan Rigby suggests (July 7) that the Vredeling directive is damaging and misconceived. But if his support for the principles contained within the draft directive is genuine, and if he really believes that "the British industrial relations tradition" can achieve these standards undirected by the EEC, then the directive itself should not cause him much concern. If employee consultation is already - or is about to be - a reality in Britain, then the directive should arrive unnoticed.

And, if this is the case, it will serve as a useful watchdog over companies which attempt to opt out of their responsibilities regarding employee information whenever they find it inconvenient.

Yours faithfully,  
NIGEL KENNEDY,  
43 Santos Road, SW1.

## 'Improved' bread

From Mr Justin de Blank

Sir, I write to comment on the proposed alterations to the bread and flour regulations and specifically to oppose the recommendation that will permit certain chemicals to be added to wholemeal bread.

I regard this as a thoroughly bad recommendation. "Wholemeal" is a neat, clear-cut word which concisely states that the flour or meal is the result of grinding the whole (or all the component parts) of the grain of wheat.

The justification underlying this recommendation is that the plant bakers find it difficult to bake wholemeal loaves on their plant unless the flour is doctored with "improvers", principally to give more lift or development to the loaf.

But wholemeal loaves can perfectly well be made without "improvers" and with flour from English wheat. We bake thousands of such loaves each week using only English wheat. It takes skill but it can be done.

Let others acquire these skills; it is not right to force questionable changes on the public to fit round the demands of a part - admittedly a large part - of the baking trade.

Yours faithfully,  
JUSTIN DE BLANK,  
Justin de Blank Provisions Ltd.,  
42 Elizabeth Street, SW1.  
July 13.

## Matrimonial links

From Mrs Kathleen Waring

Sir, Perhaps the General Synod of the Church of England would now consider changing the words of the Marriage Service to read: "till death or divorce us do part."

Yours faithfully,  
KATHLEEN WARING,  
251 Wendover House,  
Thornton Street, SE17.

## Seabed rights

From Mr Thomas P. Winsor

Sir, Professor Deinman (July 18), in making his proposal that the rights of the state to the seabed and subsoil of the UK continental shelf should be conveyed to the oil companies to secure them certain safeguards, errs in a number of important respects.

1. The UK's rights over the UK continental shelf (UKCS) are sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting the natural resources of its seabed and subsoil - Article 1 of the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, as enacted into UK by the Continental Shelf Act 1964. They therefore fall quite far short of the full sovereignty that we enjoy over our land territory, and the two should not be confused.

2. As most of the oil-bearing areas in the UKCS lie in the Scottish sector and the civil law of Scotland applies to it - Continental Shelf

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Turning the screw on rate support

From the Leader of the Kent County Council

Sir, I was astonished to read in your main front page report of yesterday's edition (July 19) that Kent County Council might figure on some Government hit list as an "overspender". I can only presume that it represents the view of your reporter rather than a considered comment of the Secretary of State.

It is no secret that Kent's budget for 1983/84 exceeds the expenditure target set by the Government along with another 147 local authorities in England, and indeed two-thirds of all the shire counties. What matters is the scale of individual authorities' overspending.

The Government applied a relatively mild grant penalty to authorities who overshot their target by no more than 2 per cent, no doubt in recognition of the arbitrary nature of the target. Of those shire counties where the Conservative Party has a clear majority only one exceeded target by more than 2 per cent and their total contribution to the overall excess of £771m was a mere £36m. This peccadillo pales into insignificance when set against the GLC's excess of £30.1m, ILAs' at £97m and £72m by the six metropolitan counties.

Furthermore, if Patrick Jenkins were to be seriously suggesting that Kent would be branded as an overspender that would be a breathtaking volte-face from his widely reported remarks in the House of Commons about the "rough justice" of the expenditure targets. Those targets are fundamentally based on what authorities have spent in the past, so that they already legitimise to a considerable extent past high spending and turn the screw even tighter on those authorities whose previous record had been marked by prudence and economy.

If local authorities are to be pronounced guilty by journalists' innuendo I can only hope that the Government will, like Parliament

last week, opt for punishment which is both civilised and appropriate.

Yours faithfully,  
R. H. B. NEAME,  
County Hall,  
Maidstone, Kent.

July 20.

From Councillor J. Sanders Grose

Sir, Does the inclusion of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames in your correspondent's list of councils deserved for government rate-capping (July 19) mean that councils who are real spenders are in danger of being capped?

Almost exactly a year ago I visited Mr Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, to argue a special case for increasing Richmond's rate support grant. I did not succeed, but he was generous in his praise of financial controls and results which set an excellent example, etc.

Indeed, a week ago it was confirmed to this committee that our expenditure for 1981/82 fell within the Government expenditure guidelines by 2.65 per cent.

It was also reported that although the 1982/3 accounts are not finalised the Council's expenditure is almost exactly in line with the Government's provisional effective target.

Members were also informed at the same meeting that, I, Richmond employs the lowest number of staff per 1,000 of population in any London borough, 2, over the last two years overtime working has been reduced by 23.5 per cent hours.

3, rates consistently over the years have been below the average of outer London boroughs.

Is Mr Patrick Jenkins tilting against windmills or has someone got his Richmonds in a twist?

Yours faithfully,  
J. SANDERS GROSE, Chairman,  
Policy and Resources Committee,  
London Borough of Richmond upon  
Thames.

Members' Room  
Municipal Offices,  
Twickenham,  
Middlesex.  
July 19.

### Impediments on prisoners' rights

From the Chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform

Sir, In roundly condemning penal reformers you assert that there is no such thing as prisoners' rights, but only a limited obligation on the part of penal administrators to apply minimum standards of accommodation and discipline ("Just deserts", July 15).

You are wrong on two counts. First, the House of Lords has held that a prisoner retains all the rights of the citizen, except those that are specifically taken away by statute. *Raymond v Honey* [1983] AC 1. Neither the Prison Act 1964 nor the Prison Rules 1964 (as amended) has authorised, for example, any impairment of the prisoner's rights of unimpeded access to the courts for a remission.

Second, prison administrators have for some time now acknowledged that the rehabilitative ideology (an outmoded concept of modern penal systems) has been replaced, not by retribution but by the justice model which pays regard to fair and equal treatment for all convicted prisoners, without discrimination.

Nothing conduces more to disturbance of the prison scene than the declared policy of imposing on prisoners - particularly the more disruptive prisoner - a loss of identity in conditions of intolerable overcrowding and with a denial of basic rights of maintained contact with families and friends.

In short, we do ourselves a grave disservice if we do not permit all prisoners to serve out their sentences in tolerable conditions - both physical and psychological - consistent with sound prison administration. Offenders are sent to prison as punishment for crime, and not for punishment.

Yours sincerely,  
LOUIS BLOM-COOPER, Chairman,  
Howard League for Penal Reform,  
320-322 Kennington Park Road,  
SE11.

July 19.

### Rainbow warriors

From Mr Yehudi Menuhin

Sir, Greenpeace, in its intrepid confrontation with the greed of our fellow men, most recently in the USSR, has demonstrated with courage and valour how to build a better world: how to emancipate mankind through responsibility to others, not necessarily of ones own clan or species, and to the uses of freedom.

May their inspiring idealism turn our wrath against the real threats to mankind. They have identified them: those who pass unchallenged, and without respect towards our fellow creatures on this planet - human, animal and vegetable - to wreck our world with their blind greed.

Yours faithfully,

YEHUDI MENUHIN,  
2 The Grove





This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to The Diversified Bond Fund Limited ("the Fund"). The Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1 cent (US) each in the capital of the Fund ("Participating Shares") are offered on the basis of the information and representations contained in this document. All other information given or representations made by any person must be regarded as unauthorised.

The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

A copy of this prospectus, having attached thereto copies of the Contracts and the Auditors' Consent referred to respectively in paragraphs 6 and 9 of Appendix D, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales for registration.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all the Participating Shares, issued and available to be issued, to be admitted to the Official List.

The consent of the Finance and Economics Committee of the States of Jersey under the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Order 1958 (as amended) has been obtained for the issue of up to 25,000,000 Participating Shares. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Finance and Economics Committee does not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

The distribution of this prospectus and the offering of Participating Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this prospectus and any person wishing to make applications for Participating Shares pursuant to this prospectus to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. In particular, the Participating Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and, except in a placement by the Fund that does not involve a public offering, may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States to or for the benefit of United States persons, or to others purchasing the Participating Shares for reoffering, re-sale or delivery directly or indirectly in the United States, or for or for the benefit of any such persons. No application for any Participating Share pursuant to the offer contained in this prospectus will be accepted from any person who is unable to make a declaration stating that such person is not a US person and that, upon the registration of such shares in the relevant name or names, no US person will be interested in such shares.

For the purposes of this prospectus and the accompanying Application Form, "United States" means the United States of America, each state thereof, its territories and possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction; "US person" means a citizen or resident of the United States, a partnership or corporation created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or an estate or trust (other than an estate or trust the income of which from sources outside the United States is not effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business within the United States and is not included for purposes of computing United States federal income tax).

This prospectus shall not constitute an invitation to the public in the Cayman Islands to subscribe for any of the Participating Shares.

Statements made in this prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom and Jersey, and are subject to changes therein.

21 July 1983

# The Diversified Bond Fund Limited

*(An exempted company incorporated with limited liability on 14 July 1983 under the provisions of the Companies Law, Cap. 22 as amended of the Cayman Islands)*

## Offer for subscription of up to 25,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1 cent (US) each at US \$10 per share payable in full on application.

### The Participating Redeemable Preference Shares are available to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares

#### Share Capital

Authorised	Nominal
10,000 Management Shares of US \$1 each	US \$10,000
29,000,000 *Unclassified Shares of US 1 cent each	US \$290,000

#### Issued, or now being offered

	Total (including premium)
1,000 Management Shares of US \$1 each	US \$1,000
25,000,000 Unclassified Shares of US 1 cent each to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares	US \$250,000,000

\*Unclassified Shares may be issued as Participating Redeemable Preference Shares or as Nominal Shares. The Participating Redeemable Preference Shares may be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares. The Nominal Shares may only be issued at par for the purposes of providing funds for the repayment of the nominal amount of any Participating Shares redeemed.

Further details are set out in Appendix A below.

**Indebtedness.** At the close of business on 20 July 1983 the Fund did not have any debentures, loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued nor any other borrowings, mortgages, charges or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire-purchase commitments, guarantees or any other material contingent liabilities.

**Issue of Participating Shares.** Offer for subscription of up to 25,000,000 Participating Shares of 1 cent (US) each at US \$10 per share payable in full on application. The Participating Shares are available to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares.

The subscription lists for the Participating Shares offered will open at 10.00 am on 3 August 1983 and will close not later than 3.30 pm on the same day. For information as to how to subscribe, see Procedure for Subscription.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or invitation in respect of Participating Shares at any time after 3 August 1983.

In the event that the amount raised by the issue of Participating Shares pursuant to this offer is less than US \$1,000,000 (see paragraph 8 of Appendix D) all application monies will be returned to applicants at their risk and will be posted not later than 10 August 1983.

Directors	Bankers
Christopher Brunton Melluish (Chairman) Thundridge Hill, Ware, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom. (Director, Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited)	Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited, 2-6 Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Dr. Roberto Ramon Aleman Golf Heights, City of Panama, Republic of Panama. (Partner, Icaza, Gonzalez-Ruiz & Aleman)	Stockbrokers Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN, United Kingdom and The Stock-Exchange.
Walter Albert Eberstadt 1035 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028, United States of America. (General Partner, Lazard Freres & Co., (New York))	Legal Advisers <i>In the Cayman Islands:</i> Maples and Calder, Attorneys at Law Cayman International Trust Building, PO Box 309, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies.
Peter Timothy Hart Le Tapis, Clos Royale, Grouville, Jersey, Channel Islands. (Manager/Secretary, Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited)	<i>In England:</i> Freshfields, Solicitors Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH, United Kingdom.
Thorleif Monsen Lyford Cay, New Providence, Bahamas. (President, Aall & Company Limited Inc. (George Town, Grand Cayman))	<i>In Jersey:</i> Michael Voisin & Co., Advocates PO Box 31, Templar House, Don Road, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

#### Objectives of the Fund

The Fund was incorporated with limited liability on 14 July 1983 under the provisions of the Companies Law, Cap. 22 as amended of the Cayman Islands. It will operate in a similar way to a unit trust in that each week it may issue and redeem Participating Shares at prices based on the Fund's underlying net asset value. The Fund's share capital is described in Appendix A.

This prospectus relates to the initial offer of 25,000,000 Participating Shares in the Fund at US \$10 per Participating Share.

The Fund aims to provide investors with a professionally managed portfolio of fixed interest securities and securities issued at a discount in the international capital markets, denominated in US dollars, deutschmarks, Dutch guilders, pounds sterling, Swiss francs, French francs, Japanese yen, Canadian dollars and Norwegian krone.

It is in the nature of bond investment that a large part of the return generally arises as income. But the Directors believe that there are significant investment opportunities in purchasing deep discount bonds and notes where substantial capital gains (including the discount) may arise. Accordingly, the Fund may include a large proportion of deep discount bonds and notes in its portfolio, thus giving rise to capital gains (including discounts) rather than income. In current conditions it is expected that the Fund's portfolio would earn an income yield of approximately 5 per cent per annum.

**Investment Policy**  
A large proportion of the bonds in the Fund's portfolio is likely to consist of eurocurrency instruments together with bonds issued in those countries where no tax is withheld at source on interest and zero or low coupon bonds. It will be the Directors' intention to concentrate the portfolio on prime quality issues, in order to maintain a high degree of marketability. The Fund will make a reasonable spread of investments and its Articles of Association contain certain restrictions on the Fund's investment policy, including a provision that, at the time of acquisition, the value of the Fund's interest in any investment shall not exceed 15 per cent. of

the value of the Fund's total investments; further details of the restrictions will be found in paragraph 15 of Appendix D.

Those of the Fund's assets not committed to the longer term markets may be held either as cash on deposit, invested in short-term negotiable securities such as certificates of deposit, bank acceptances and treasury bills, or invested in floating rate instruments on which the rate of interest is periodically reviewed. The Directors will seek to protect the capital value of the Fund by shortening the average maturity of the investments in periods of rising interest rates. Therefore, the proportion of the assets of the Fund held in cash and short-term instruments may be considerable and may vary from time to time according to the Directors' views of the likely movements in interest rates.

The anticipated movement of foreign exchange values is an important part of investment decisions both in selecting long-term securities and in choosing currencies in which to hold funds. However, active dealings in the foreign exchange markets are not contemplated.

**Directors of the Fund**  
Christopher Brunton Melluish (Chairman) (aged 47), is a Director of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited and Joint Managing Director of Lazard Securities Limited. He is also a Director of MGM Assurance Limited.

Roberto Ramon Aleman (aged 61) is a partner of the law firm of Icaza, Gonzalez-Ruiz & Aleman, City of Panama, Republic of Panama. He is a Director of Unilac Inc., and has served his country as Ambassador of Panama to the United States of America and as a Member of the Constitution Revision Commission.

Walter Albert Eberstadt (aged 62) is a general partner of Lazard Freres and Co., One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, United States of America. In addition, he is a Director of Transocean Holding Corporation and a Member of the International Capital Markets Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

Peter Timothy Hart (aged 31) is a manager of and secretary of Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited.

Thorleif Monsen (aged 73) is President of Aall & Company Limited Inc. In addition, he is President of Aall Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd. and a Director of a number of other private companies.

Eric John Sainsbury (aged 50) is Managing Director of Argus Insurance Company Limited, Bermuda, and each of its subsidiaries. He is also a Director of a number of Bermuda Exempted Companies.

Alan Charles Wrigley (aged 37) is a Director of Lazard Securities Limited. In addition, he is a Director of Aall Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd.

**Participating Income Shares and Participating Accumulation Shares**

The Participating Shares offered for subscription are available to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares. The two classes carry the same rights except in the following respects. The Participating Income Shares carry a right to dividends. The Participating Accumulation Shares carry no right to dividends. Instead, they carry a right to an increased share in the underlying assets of the Fund.

On each Valuation Day a calculation is carried out to determine the proportion of the Fund's assets attributable to the Participating Income Shares and the Participating Accumulation Shares, taking into account any dividends paid to the holders of the Participating Income Shares and alterations in the numbers of shares in issue of each class. This apportionment then forms the basis for calculating the subscription and redemption prices of the two classes of shares and their respective rights to surplus assets on a winding-up. For further details see Appendix A.

لائحة اسعار الاصناف

## The Diversified Bond Fund Limited — continued

### Dividend Policy

Every year the Directors will determine the amount of income available for distribution after meeting management, secretarial, custodian and other expenses. This amount will be apportioned between the Participating Income Shares and the Participating Accumulation Shares on the basis of the apportionment of the underlying assets of the Fund between these two classes of shares.

Substantially all of the amount apportioned to the Participating Income Shares will be attributed to holders of Participating Income Shares by way of half-yearly dividends.

Receipts of the Fund arising in the form of gains on the sale or redemption of securities, including any discounts on securities originally issued at a discount, will not be treated as income.

Dividends will be paid without deduction of tax in the Cayman Islands. The first such dividend will be paid to holders of Participating Income Shares on the register on 30 January 1984.

In current conditions, it is expected that the Fund's portfolio would earn an income yield of approximately 5 per cent. per annum. Recurrent expenses are estimated at 1 per cent. per annum of the value of the Fund, leaving about 4 per cent. per annum to be apportioned between the Participating Income Shares and Participating Accumulation Shares.

### Procedure for Subscription

An application should be made on the application form provided and must be for a minimum of 10 Participating Shares.

Each application must be accompanied either by a separate United States dollar cheque or a banker's draft for the full amount payable on application. The application should be sent to:

Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited,  
PO Box 108, 2-6 Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

as to arrive not later than 10.00 am on 3 August 1983. Cheques should be made payable to Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited.

The completion and delivery of the application form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a legally enforceable promise that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation. The Fund deserves the right to reject any application in whole or in part in which event the application notes or any balance thereof will be posted to the applicant at his own risk not later than 9 August 1983. Applications will not be acknowledged but certificates for Participating Shares issued will be posted at the applicant's risk not later than 31 August 1983.

Acceptance of applications will be conditional on the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting to the Official List on or before 3 August 1983 the Participating Shares issued and available to be issued. Monies paid in respect of all applications will be returned if such listing is not obtained on or before that date.

Copies of this prospectus incorporating the application form, may be obtained from:

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited,  
21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT, United Kingdom.  
Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited,  
PO Box 108, 2-6 Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.  
Aall Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd.,  
The Aall Building, North Church Street, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands,  
British West Indies.

### Management and Administration

#### The Manager

Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited ("LSJ") will act as manager of the Fund. As manager LSJ will be responsible to the Directors for managing the business of the Fund. LSJ may be authorised by the Fund in certain circumstances to instruct the custodian to hold the assets of the Fund on trust for the benefit of the Fund's creditors and shareholders rather than to the order of the Fund (see Appendix A).

LSJ is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited which is a registered Jersey bank and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Brothers International Income Fund Limited, Lazard Brothers Sterling Reserve Fund Limited, Lazard Brothers International Capital Fund (Cayman) Limited, Lazard Brothers International Asset Fund Limited, The Capital Growth Bond Fund Limited, Lazard Brothers Far Eastern Fund Limited, Lazard Brothers North American Fund Limited and other portfolios which together have total investments whose value exceeds US \$465 million.

**Secretary and Registrar**  
Aall Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd. ("ATB") will act as the secretary and registrar of the Fund. ATB is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aall & Company Limited Inc., one of the world's largest ship brokers. ATB is a bank licensed and registered under the laws of the Cayman Islands which provides trust, investment and banking services.

Under the provisions of an existing management agreement made between Aall & Company Limited Inc. and Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited provides technical assistance to ATB and two directors to the board of ATB and is entitled to receive a share of the earnings of ATB.

**Investment Adviser**  
Lazard Securities Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, has been appointed investment adviser to LSJ and will provide investment policy guidance and advice.

Lazard Securities Limited is responsible for providing all the investment, management and advisory services offered by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited. It manages worldwide investments totalling approximately US \$34 billion for UK and overseas clients, and has considerable experience in the eurobond and other fixed interest markets.

**Custodian**  
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Jersey Branch ("MGT") will act as custodian of the Fund. All of the assets of the Fund will be held by MGT or to its order. MGT may appoint sub-custodians, nominees and agents to perform its duties or discretions provided that MGT remains liable for any acts or omissions of, or loss directly or indirectly caused by, any such persons. Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited will act as nominee of MGT to hold certain of the Fund's investments to the order of the custodian.

LSJ, ATB, Lazard Securities Limited and MGT were appointed under the agreements referred to in paragraph 6 of Appendix D.

**Charges and Fees**  
In respect of its services as manager LSJ will receive from the Fund a quarterly fee of a three-tenths part of one per cent. of the average of the values of the net assets of the Fund as at each Valuation Day during the relevant quarter (which valuation will be calculated in accordance with the provisions in the Articles of Association for determining the subscription price of Participating Shares).

LSJ will make no initial charge to investors in respect of Participating Shares to be allotted on 8 August 1983 but on subsequent issues it may retain for its own benefit an initial charge of up to three per cent. of the subscription price of the Participating Shares plus the amount necessary to round up the subscription price of each Participating Share to the nearest whole cent.

In secondary market transactions members of the Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited group ("the Lazard group") will make no charges, commission or dealing profit on transactions with the Fund. Where any member of the Lazard group participates in the underwriting and/or placement of new issues of securities and subsequently such securities are sold to the Fund by any member of the Lazard group, any placement discounts earned in respect of the placement of the issue will generally be passed on to the Fund, but any underwriting fees will generally be retained by the relevant member of the Lazard group.

The investment adviser, Lazard Securities Limited, will receive fees. Those will not be borne by the Fund but will be paid by LSJ out of its own fees.

**ATB**  
ATB will receive from the Fund a quarterly fee of a one thirty-second part of one per cent. of the average of the values of the net assets of the Fund (calculated as in the case of LSJ's fee). This fee will be reduced, on a sliding scale, where the average of the net asset values of the Fund exceeds US \$40 million. On the first US \$10 million in excess of US \$40 million, the percentage calculation of ATB's quarterly fee will be reduced by one-half (to a one sixty-fourth part of one per cent.). On the next US \$10 million of any excess the percentage calculation will be further reduced to a one one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth part of one per cent. On any excess over US \$60 million the percentage calculation of ATB's fee will be reduced to a one two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth part of one per cent.

**MGT**  
In respect of its services as custodian MGT will receive from the Fund a quarterly fee of a one thirty-second part of one per cent. of the average of the values of the net assets of the Fund (calculated as in the case of LSJ's fee). This fee will be reduced on a sliding scale where the average of the net asset values exceeds US \$40 million (in the same manner as ATB's fee). MGT will meet any expenses on fees of its sub-custodians, nominees and agents, including Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, out of its remuneration.

**Other Expenses**  
The Fund will be responsible for certain expenses as specified in the registrar and secretarial, custodian and management agreements such as audit fees, stamp and other duties and charges incurred on the acquisition and realisation of investments. In addition, the Fund will pay its formation expenses and all expenses in connection with the initial issue of Participating Shares and the obtaining of the listing of the Participating Shares on The Stock Exchange (other than those specified in paragraph 2 of Appendix D) these expenses being amortised over a period of five years from the dates on which they were incurred. LSJ, ATB and MGT will meet all other expenses incurred by them in connection with their services.

**Taxation**  
Application has been made to the Governor-in-Council of the Cayman Islands for an undertaking that the Fund will not be chargeable to tax in the Cayman Islands on its income or its capital gains arising in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere for a period of twenty years. Dividends of the Fund will be payable without deduction of tax to shareholders resident in or outside the Cayman Islands. No stamp duty is levied in the Cayman Islands on the transfer or redemption of Participating Shares in the Fund. The only tax which will be chargeable on the Fund in the Cayman Islands is an annual charge imposed on the nominal amount of the authorised share capital of the Fund which, at current rates, will not exceed approximately US \$1,465 in any year.

It is intended that the Fund will not be resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes. The Jersey Comptroller of Income Tax has confirmed that he is satisfied that the proposed manner of management and control of the Fund, and the performance by LSJ of its duties under the management agreement, are such that the Fund will not be or become liable to tax in Jersey.

The investments of the Fund will be made in such a way as to seek to minimise tax of other countries deductible at source or withheld from any income or capital receipts of the Fund on its investments.

### Investors in the United Kingdom

Holders of Participating Shares who are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes will, depending on their individual circumstances, be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax on dividends paid by the Fund. Holders (other than those holding shares as dealing stock who are subject to different rules), who are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, may be liable to United Kingdom capital gains tax or corporation tax in respect of gains arising from the disposal or redemption of Participating Shares.

Clearance under section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (cancellation of tax advantages from certain transactions in securities) has been given by the United Kingdom Board of Inland Revenue in relation to (inter alia):

a. the issue of the Undifferentiated Shares of the Fund as Participating Shares or as Nominal Shares;

b. the subsequent redemption by the Fund of Participating Shares and Nominal Shares.

The attention of individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to section 478 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, as amended, and to section 45 of the Finance Act 1981 which may, in certain circumstances, render them liable to United Kingdom income tax in respect of income of the Fund.

The first United Kingdom Finance Bill of 1983 (as originally introduced) contained provisions concerning the taxation of international business. The present government has indicated that those provisions will not be introduced before 1984. If provisions of the same or similar nature eventually become law, companies resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom having a sufficient interest in the Fund could in certain circumstances be chargeable to United Kingdom corporation tax in respect of the Fund's income.

### Investors in Jersey

The attention of Jersey residents is drawn to Article 134A of the Income Tax (Jersey) Law, 1961, which may render a shareholder so resident liable to income tax on undistributed income and profits of the Fund. The Fund has undertaken to deduct Jersey income tax at source from any dividends paid to Jersey residents and to account for such tax to the Comptroller of Income Tax in Jersey.

The foregoing is based on the law and practice currently in force in the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom and Jersey, and is subject to changes therein. However, investors in any jurisdiction should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax, exchange control or other consequences of buying, holding, selling or redeeming Participating Shares under the laws of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile.

### Redemption of Participating Shares

Participating Shares may, except where there is a suspension of the valuation of assets (see below), be redeemed on any Subscription Day at the redemption price. LSJ may elect to purchase at a price not less than the redemption price any Participating Shares presented for redemption. The redemption price per Participating Share is determined in accordance with the Articles of Association. In summary, it is determined by assessing the value of the net assets of the Fund on the relevant Valuation Day, deducting the paid-up capital on Nominal and Management Shares in issue and a provision for duties and charges payable on a deemed realisation of the whole of the Fund's portfolio, ascertaining the proportion of that amount that is attributable to each class of Participating Share, and dividing the amount of the respective proportion so ascertained by the total number of Participating Shares of the relevant class in issue and deemed to be in issue. The resulting figure is adjusted downwards to the nearest whole cent (the amount necessary to effect such downward adjustment being payable to LSJ for its absolute use and benefit).

To redeem all or part of his holding, a shareholder should complete the form on the back of each share certificate and send the certificate to LSJ. In order to qualify for redemption on a particular Subscription Day, instructions should be received not later than 3.30 pm on the immediately preceding business day. Requests for redemption received late may be held over until the next Subscription Day.

Requests for redemption once made may be withdrawn only in the event of a suspension of the valuation of the Fund's assets.

Any amount payable to a shareholder in connection with requests for redemption will be paid by dollar cheque and will be posted to the shareholder (or for amounts in excess of US \$20,000 cabled or telexed to a bank at the shareholder's request and expense) within five business days after the later of the date on which the redemption (or purchase) takes effect and the date of receipt of a duly endorsed certificate for the Shares to be redeemed or purchased.

The Fund shall not be bound to redeem on any one Subscription Day more than one-eighth of the total number of Participating Shares then in issue.

If at any time after the fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the Fund the value of the Fund's net assets shall, on each Subscription Day within a period of 26 consecutive weeks, be less than US \$1,000,000 the Fund may redeem all the Participating Shares then in issue at the ruling redemption price.

### Accounts and Reports

The Fund's first financial period will end on the last Valuation Day in July 1984. Subsequent financial periods will end on the last Valuation Day in July of each succeeding year. Copies of the audited accounts of the Fund for a financial period will be sent to shareholders at their registered address normally during the following September. Shareholders will also be sent half-yearly reports relating to the Fund normally during March in each year.

### Subscription and Valuation Days

Subscription Days will normally be every Wednesday, or if that day is not a business day the next following business day, or such other day as may from time to time be determined by the Directors. The first Subscription Day after the initial issue of Participating Shares will be 10 August 1983.

After the initial issue, the net assets of the Fund will be valued on each Valuation Day which will normally be the business day immediately preceding the day before each Subscription Day. However, the Directors may suspend valuation if, in their opinion, it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of investments or fairly to determine the value of net assets, or if a breakdown occurs in any of the means normally employed to ascertain such value.

### Valuations

The Articles of Association provide that eurobonds are generally to be valued at prices quoted at noon on the day before the relevant Valuation Day in the over-the-counter market in London, and quoted securities generally at closing market prices on the day before the relevant Valuation Day. The market value of treasury bills, bank acceptances, trade bills and certificates of deposit will be determined at noon on the relevant Valuation Day. Other unquoted investments will be valued at Directors' valuation, including any discount which the Directors think appropriate to reflect their true current value. All valuations of interest-bearing assets will include interest accruing up to the Valuation Day in question.

### Underlying Companies

The Articles of Association of the Fund allow it to hold investments through the medium of one or more companies, trusts or other legal entities (termed "underlying companies") which would be wholly owned by the Fund. The Directors of the Fund may establish such an underlying company for the purpose of holding all or part of the investments of the Fund if they consider this to be in the interests of shareholders. For the purpose of determining the value of the net assets of the Fund, the Fund and any underlying company will be valued on a consolidated basis.

### Publication of Prices of Participating Shares

The quotations for Participating Shares on The Stock Exchange will appear in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List. The manager will also arrange for the Financial Times to publish daily in the "Offshore and Overseas Funds" section the prices for the Participating Shares.

### Further Information

Further information is contained in the following Appendices:

#### A Share Capital and Rights

#### B Auditors' Report

#### C Articles of Association — Directors

#### D General Information

#### E Documents available for inspection

### APPENDIX A

#### Share Capital and Rights

The authorised share capital of the Fund is US \$300,000, divided into 10,000 Management Shares of US \$1 each and 20,000,000 Undifferentiated Shares of 1 cent (US \$0.01) each. The Undifferentiated Shares may be issued as Participating Income Shares, Participating Accumulation Shares or Nominal Shares. At the date hereof no Participating Shares or Nominal Shares have been issued. 7,000 Management Shares have been issued for cash at par. It is intended that those Management Shares will be acquired by LSJ.

#### Management Shares

The Management Shares have been created in order that Participating Shares may be issued. (Under the laws of the Cayman Islands, the Participating Shares, to be redeemable, have to be preference shares. In order to be preference shares, the Participating Shares must have a preference over some other class of share capital.) The Management Shares carry one vote on a poll, do not carry any right to dividends and, in a winding-up, rank only for a return of capital (after the return of nominal capital paid up on Participating Shares and Nominal Shares).

#### Participating Shares

The Participating Income Shares carry a right to dividends declared by the Fund in general meeting or resolved to be paid by the Directors. The Participating Accumulation Shares carry no right to dividends. Instead they have a right to an increased share in the assets of the Fund.

Under the Articles of Association of the Fund the proportion of the net assets of the Fund that is attributable to the Participating Income Shares in aggregate and to the Participating Accumulation Shares in aggregate is determined as follows:

1. Each Participating Income Share is treated as representing one undivided share in the Fund's net assets.

2. Each Participating Accumulation Share comprised in the initial issue of Participating Accumulation Shares is treated as increased to such extent (as nearly as may be without involving a fraction smaller than one ten-thousandth part of an undivided share) that the minimum price at which a Participating Accumulation Share may be issued (which is based on the value of the net assets of the Fund) shall remain unchanged, notwithstanding the declaration of the dividend in respect of the Participating Income Shares then in issue.

3. On each occasion when Participating Accumulation Shares are in issue or deemed to be in issue and a dividend is declared in respect of the Participating Income Shares, the number (including fractions) of undivided shares in the Fund's net assets represented by each Participating Accumulation Share is treated as increased to such extent (as nearly as may be without involving a fraction smaller than one ten-thousandth part of an undivided share) that the minimum price at which a Participating Accumulation Share may be issued (which is based on the value of the net assets of the Fund) shall remain unchanged, notwithstanding the declaration of the dividend in respect of the Participating Income Shares then in issue.

4. On each occasion when Participating Accumulation Shares are in issue or deemed to be in issue and a dividend is declared in respect of the Participating Income Shares, the number (including fractions) of undivided shares in the Fund's net assets represented by each Participating Accumulation Share is treated as increased to such extent (as nearly as may be without involving a fraction smaller than one ten-thousandth part of an undivided share) that the minimum price at which a Participating Accumulation Share may be issued (which is based on the value of the net assets of the Fund) shall remain unchanged, notwithstanding the declaration of the dividend in respect of the Participating Income Shares then in issue.

5. The proportion of the Fund's net assets attributable to the aggregate of the net assets of the Fund as the total number of undivided shares represented by the Participating Shares of the particular class in question bears to the total number of undivided shares represented by all Participating Shares.</p

## American notebook

## Inflation floodgates ajar

While White House officials congratulated themselves on the speed of economic recovery during the second quarter, they are bound to be giving some thought to the question: Can we skate through 1984 without a big financial crisis?

Time and again, the Administration and the Federal Reserve have been warned that the wildly expansionary policy of the Federal Reserve since the middle of last year could lead to a much stronger recovery than the Administration expected; or a rise in interest rates back to crisis levels; or a crisis of monetary policy.

Two events last week made the last two of these predictions more likely to take place.

First, the decision by the Federal Reserve to make the second quarter of this year the new base, from which further growth in M1 will be measured and on which the 5.9 per cent target growth for M1 will be measured.

Secondly, the extraordinary 3.7 per cent annual growth rate of real GNP in the second quarter and, the even more extraordinary, 10 per cent annual growth of personal consumption in that period.

The United States economy is on a path of unsustainable economic growth.

An important factor that could affect interest rates is an early rise in corporate credit demand. During the 1981-82 recession, American companies ran down stocks very low. They were experiencing a severe liquidity squeeze caused by the federal reserves decision to permit negligible money growth between April 1981 and July 1982.

But last week's events may have drastically foreshortened the time span that will elapse before the Federal Reserve has no alternative but to act against the rising tide of inflation.

At a certain point public psychology may also change. It will change from a perception of economic hardship and risk of losing one's job to a perception of rising prosperity and inflation.

This makes the present recovery different from some earlier ones and will lead to a strong upsurge in corporate credit demand at a relatively early stage.

Another factor is the fear of an early return of inflation which would stimulate increases in interest rates.

On Thursday Mr Martin Feldstein echoed widespread expectations when he said it was likely that the prime rate would have to rise very soon. The sheer force of the recovery of the U.S. economy will be bound to bring about further rises in the commodity prices. And the wage demands by workers are bound to accelerate.

These pressures will eventually demand that the federal reserve intervene to make a big

Maxwell Newton

change in monetary policy.

Until last week, there was room for hope that the inevitable change would not take place until 1985.

But last week's events may have drastically foreshortened the time span that will elapse before the Federal Reserve has no alternative but to act against the rising tide of inflation.

At a certain point public psychology may also change. It will change from a perception of economic hardship and risk of losing one's job to a perception of rising prosperity and inflation.

This makes the present recovery different from some earlier ones and will lead to a strong upsurge in corporate credit demand at a relatively early stage.

Another factor is the fear of an early return of inflation which would stimulate increases in interest rates.

On Thursday Mr Martin Feldstein echoed widespread expectations when he said it was likely that the prime rate would have to rise very soon. The sheer force of the recovery of the U.S. economy will be bound to bring about further rises in the commodity prices. And the wage demands by workers are bound to accelerate.

These pressures will eventually demand that the federal reserve intervene to make a big

Maxwell Newton

change in monetary policy.

Until last week, there was room for hope that the inevitable change would not take place until 1985.

But last week's events may have drastically foreshortened the time span that will elapse before the Federal Reserve has no alternative but to act against the rising tide of inflation.

At a certain point public psychology may also change. It will change from a perception of economic hardship and risk of losing one's job to a perception of rising prosperity and inflation.

This makes the present recovery different from some earlier ones and will lead to a strong upsurge in corporate credit demand at a relatively early stage.

Another factor is the fear of an early return of inflation which would stimulate increases in interest rates.

On Thursday Mr Martin Feldstein echoed widespread expectations when he said it was likely that the prime rate would have to rise very soon. The sheer force of the recovery of the U.S. economy will be bound to bring about further rises in the commodity prices. And the wage demands by workers are bound to accelerate.

These pressures will eventually demand that the federal reserve intervene to make a big

Maxwell Newton

change in monetary policy.

Until last week, there was room for hope that the inevitable change would not take place until 1985.

But last week's events may have drastically foreshortened the time span that will elapse before the Federal Reserve has no alternative but to act against the rising tide of inflation.

At a certain point public psychology may also change. It will change from a perception of economic hardship and risk of losing one's job to a perception of rising prosperity and inflation.

This makes the present recovery different from some earlier ones and will lead to a strong upsurge in corporate credit demand at a relatively early stage.

Another factor is the fear of an early return of inflation which would stimulate increases in interest rates.

On Thursday Mr Martin Feldstein echoed widespread expectations when he said it was likely that the prime rate would have to rise very soon. The sheer force of the recovery of the U.S. economy will be bound to bring about further rises in the commodity prices. And the wage demands by workers are bound to accelerate.

These pressures will eventually demand that the federal reserve intervene to make a big

Maxwell Newton

Two events last week made the last two of these predictions more likely to take place.

First, the decision by the Federal Reserve to make the second quarter of this year the new base, from which further growth in M1 will be measured and on which the 5.9 per cent target growth for M1 will be measured.

Secondly, the extraordinary 3.7 per cent annual growth rate of real GNP in the second quarter and, the even more extraordinary, 10 per cent annual growth of personal consumption in that period.

The United States economy is on a path of unsustainable economic growth.

## The Diversified Bond Fund Limited — continued

(i) with the exception of the Management Shares, no shares, debentures or other capital of the Fund have been issued or agreed to be issued, fully or partly paid up, in cash or otherwise than in cash, nor is any such capital under option, or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put out of option;

(ii) save as disclosed in paragraph 4 of Appendix C and in paragraph 13 of this Appendix, no Director has had any interest in the promotion of the Fund and no Director has had any interest, direct or indirect, in any property or assets acquired or disposed of by or leased to the Fund or proposed to be acquired, disposed of or leased to the Fund;

(iii) save as disclosed in paragraph 13 of this Appendix, no Director has had a material interest in any contract or arrangement entered into by the Fund which is significant in relation to the business of the Fund;

(c) no Director has any current intention to apply for any share in the Fund;

(d) the Directors are not aware of whether there will be any substantial beneficial holdings of Participating Shares in the Fund;

(e) no shares, debentures or other capital of the Fund are proposed to be issued fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash;

15. a. The Articles of Association contain provisions relating to Investment Policy which (inter alia) require that no investment be made which would, immediately after the acquisition, result in:

(i) the value of the Fund's interest in any investment exceeding 15 per cent. of the value of the Fund's total investments;

(ii) the value of any holding of a class of shares or issue of eurodollar bonds exceeding 10 per cent. of the total nominal value of that class or issue;

(iii) the value of the Fund's holding of unlisted securities (as defined) exceeding 5 per cent. of the value of its total investments;

b. the Articles of Association also contain provisions relating to Investment Policy which (inter alia) require that no investment be made which would result in:

(i) the Fund acquiring as a portfolio investment any real property, commodity or precious metal, or acquiring any investment under the terms of which the Fund would assume an unlimited liability;

(ii) the Fund entering into short sales of currency, save as authorised in the Articles of Association.

## APPENDIX E

Documents available for inspection

Copies of the following documents are available for inspection during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the offices of Myles and Calder, Cayman International Trust Building, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies and of Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH, United Kingdom, until 8 August 1983:

- a. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Fund.
- b. The Companies Law, Cap. 22 as amended of the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund was incorporated.
- c. The contracts referred to in paragraph 6 of Appendix D.
- d. The report and consent of Coopers & Lybrand in the Cayman Islands and in Jersey.

Dated 21 July 1983.

## Application Form

This application form, when completed should be forwarded to—

Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited, P.O. Box 108, 2-6 Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands to arrive not later than 10.00 am on 15 August 1983. A separate cheque or banker's draft for the full amount payable should accompany each application. All cheques will be presented for payment.

## The Diversified Bond Fund Limited

An exempted company incorporated on 14 July 1983 with limited liability under the provisions of the Companies Law, Cap. 22 as amended of the Cayman Islands.

Issue of up to 25,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1 cent (US) each ("Participating Shares") at US \$10 per share payable in full on application

Participating Shares are available to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares

Number of Participating Shares Applied for	Amount enclosed at US \$10 per Participating Share
Income Shares	Accumulation Shares
	US \$

Applications must be for a minimum of 100 shares.

To: The Directors, The Diversified Bond Fund Limited ("the Fund")

Gentlemen,

I/we enclose herewith a cheque/banker's draft made payable to Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited and hereby apply for allotment of Participating Income Shares and Participating Accumulation Shares subject to the Fund's Memorandum and Articles of Association and upon the terms of the Prospectus of the Fund dated 21 July 1983.

I/we agree to accept the same or any smaller number of Participating Income Shares or Participating Accumulation Shares in respect of which this application may be accepted.

I/we hereby declare that I/we am not resident in Jersey for the purposes of the Income Tax (Jersey) Law, 1961 (an application must be made to the tax office if this declaration should delete it, in which case tax will be deducted from all payments of dividends at the standard rate of Jersey income tax for the time being in force).

I/we hereby declare that I am not/never of a United States person as defined in the Prospectus of the Fund dated 21 July 1983 and that, upon the registration of the Participating Shares hereby applied for in my/our name(s) (or in any other name(s) in which I/we may request) no United States person (as so defined) will be interested in such shares.

    (1) Full name of Applicant  
        Mr./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
    (2) Address \_\_\_\_\_  
    (3) Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
    (4) Date \_\_\_\_\_

Joint applicants (if any)  
(2) Full name of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Mr./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

    (3) Full name of Applicant  
        Mr./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
    (4) Address \_\_\_\_\_  
    (5) Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please write in Block Capitals

    (6) Full name of Applicant  
        Mr./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
    (7) Address \_\_\_\_\_

    (8) Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please write in Block Capitals

    (9) Full name of Applicant  
        Mr./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
    (10) Address \_\_\_\_\_

    (11) Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please write in Block Capitals

    (12) Full name of Applicant  
        Mr./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
    (13) Address \_\_\_\_\_

    (14) Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

All communications will be sent to the first-named registered owner.  
A corporation should affix its common seal or execute under the hand of a duly authorized official who should state his representative capacity.

Note: All joint applicants must sign this application form.

## ICI to report good interims, analysts agree

The big guns of banking and industry report interims this week and ICI and the big three clearing banks dominate the list. The range of profit expectations and forecasts on the banks shows the biggest divergence of opinion for some time, but on ICI the analysts mostly agree.

They forecast £268m for the first half, with the second quarter coming in at £130m. George Priebe, analyst at Panmure Gordon, is an exception at £258m, but even he reckons the second-quarter figures will be good. An interim of 10p is expected against 9p the year before.

Although much emphasis has been placed on exchange-rate gains, the agricultural division has maintained a very strong sales growth and looks to keep its position as ICI's prime profit-earner. Mr John Harvey-Jones, the chairman, has leaned on the petro-chemical division and this big lossmaker (£20m losses in the second half of last year) should break even and start showing some small profits in the second half.

For some reason, guessing a company's current gains has become a vogue occupation and much has been made about ICI's treasury division's abilities in this area.

Tomorrow's trade figures for June are likely to provide the chief focus of interest this week. In the first five months of the year, Britain ran a current account surplus on the balance of payments of only £33m, compared with a Budget forecast of £150m and a surplus last year of £400m.

The Treasury's economic forecast last November predicted the current account in balance in 1983, but its economists were persuaded to revise the forecast upwards after a surprisingly good trade performance at the end of last year.

Then, unpublished, summer forecast, however, is thought to

show the current account in small deficit. Import penetration has been increasing rapidly as companies have begun to replace and rebuild stocks, while exports have remained little changed since the beginning of the year.

Independent forecasters have, like the Treasury, been revising their forecasts down. The other main concern of the financial markets will be the trend of interest rates in the United States. The picture is a mixed one. Low inflation and Mr Volcker's statement last week that the overshoot in the narrow money measure, M1, would not

be recouped, suggest interest rates should stay where they are if not fall. But the booming real economy has raised hard-to-qualify fears that the long-awaited credit crunch between the burgeoning credit demands of the federal government and a thriving private sector cannot be too far off.

Other indicators out this week include: second quarter brick and cement production and first quarter institutional investment; both today; the Department of Employment's Gazette on Wednesday; and May energy trends and May overseas travel and tourism on Thursday.

## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

group's fortunes has been largely due to the good performance of the civil engineering division. I am hopeful that this division, and the well-drilling and pump services division, will be able to make further progress this year.

• Chamberlin & Hill: At the annual meeting of Chamberlin & Hill, the chairman, Mr J. D. Eccles told shareholders that: "Profits for the first quarter of the current year are better than the corresponding period last year. We expect the half-year results to be ahead of the same period last year."

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange

## WESTLAND plc

(Registered in England No. 302632)

Placing of  
£30,000,000 12½ per cent.  
Debenture Stock 2008  
at \$39.124 per cent.

payable as to £25 per cent.  
on 27th July, 1983 and  
as to the balance by 25th October, 1983

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the above Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

In accordance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange, £3,000,000 of the Stock is available in the market on the date of publication of this advertisement.

Particulars of the Stock are available in the Extel Statistical Services and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday excluding Saturdays and public holidays up to and including 8th August, 1983.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited,  
Rowe & Pitman,  
City Garage House,  
39-45 Finsbury Square,  
London EC2A 1JA.



## ATHLETICS

# Muscle poser failure may cramp Ovett's style in rush for gold

By Pat Butcher

Steve Ovett's world championship medal hopes were severely set back when he dropped out of the 800 metres final of the AAA championships, sponsored by Robinsons Barley Water, at Crystal Palace yesterday. The Olympic Champion was poised at the shoulder of Peter Elliott with 200 metres left when he pulled up clutching the top of his right leg.

Ovett had already been badly spinned on his right foot, leaving a three-inch gash, on the first lap and then had an attack of cramp. It was the second time in five weeks that cramp had forced him out of an 800 metres race.

Ovett finished up on the physiotherapist's table and William Whyte, of Venezuela, finished up the winner in 1 min 45.44sec, with Elliott close behind. Ovett has probably saved the selectors who today make their final team announcement for the world championships in Helsinki next month - the dilemma over the athlete's claim to a place in the 800 and 1,500 metres.

The Amateur Athletic Association have been championing their sport as great family entertainment for the last couple of years; but Ovett's race was marred by so much pushing and shoving, and even bloodletting, that the mums and dads present must have thought the track more a battlefield than a playground.

The kids, of course, loved it, until Ovett became one of the victims. John Walker, a perennial favourite at Crystal Palace, was pushed out of the race at the end of the first lap and responded with disgust.

In Ovett's winning heat on Saturday evening in 1 minute 46.29 seconds, which was a qualifying time for the world championships, he had looked capable of running some 20 metres or two to three seconds faster. And even under treat-

ment he said he thought he was capable of something between 1min 46.20 sec and 1min 46.40 sec.

Since Ovett also dropped out of the Southern Counties 800 metres final with cramp the selectors may feel that in such precarious form it would be unwise to choose him for anything more than the 1,500 metres. Ovett said he still wanted to run in both events.

The controversy over the middle-distance selections may have resolved itself in as much as Ovett was unable to finish the 800 metres and Sebastian Coe's defeat in the mile was further proof of his lack of form at anything further than 800.

Steve Sole achieved the breakthrough in the 400 metres hurdles which should earn him Helsinki selection that he had been promising for some time. Sole finished well to outrun Gary Oakes, who was trying to come back after his success in the Moscow Olympics. David Lee of the US, won in 49.86 sec with Sole second in 49.95.

Unless the 1,500 metres selections have not been decided by Coe's withdrawal from consideration, Steve Cram may wonder at his wisdom in running that distance. He was

the only class athlete in the field, which explains the gap that he precipitated when he started his sprint for home with 300 metres to go. But his winning time of 3 minutes 41.69 seconds was nothing special and he, like Williamson, might have found better competition in the mile.

Allan Wells did his best for selection no harm, even though he was 100th of a second outside the Helsinki qualifying time of 10.33 secs when finishing second to Calvin Smith, the 100 metres world record holder.

The race did little more than confirm the form of the two men and Graham Williamson did himself no favours by opting to run against Coe and then finishing third behind the world record holder.

Sole was waiting a long

## Crystal Palace results

Yesterday

**200 METRES:** 1, M Letts (US), 20.61 sec; 2, D Holt; 3, S Pugh. **400 METRES:** 1, D Clarke (Aus), 45.06sec; 2, E Carey (US), 45.82 sec; W McCay (US), 45.86. **800 METRES:** 1, W Wuyts (Bel), 1min 46.29 sec; 2, P Elliott, 1:43.84 sec; C Mc George, 1:46.57. **1,500 METRES:** 1, S Crans, 3min 47.98sec; 2, E March, 3:44.03; R Hinchliffe, 3:44.05. **3,000 METRES:** 1, J Garside (Eng), 8min 0.08sec; 2, D Clarke, 12:41.07 sec; S Stiles, 12:42.08. **HAVALINE:** 1, M C Thurlow (NZ), 84.88m (27ft 6in); 2, D Orlay (US), 84.85m (27ft 5in); 3, P Yates, 77.90. **SHOT:** 1, M Carter (US), 20.80m (6ft 9in); 2, M Wind, 18.02; 3, N Taylor, 17.73. **400 METRES HURDLES:** 1, D Lee (US), 49.18 sec; 2, S Sola, 49.65; 3, A Hamada (Bahrain). **3,000 METRES STEEPECHASE:** 1, C Reitz, 8 mins 28.4 sec; 2, S Wedderburn, 8:30.02; 3, D Lewis, 8:32.78. **HIGH JUMP:** 1, L Williams (US), 2.20m (7ft 6in).

(GB all-comers record: 2, J Howard (US), 2:20; 3, I Takahashi (Japan), 2.28.)

**Saturday**

**100 METRES:** 1, C Smith (US), 10.30sec; 2, A Wells, 10.34; 3, P McCallum (Aus), 10.31sec. **LONG JUMP:** 1, M Conroy (US), 7.82m (25ft 6in); 2, F Saito, 7.56; 3, D Brown, 7.52. **800 METRES:** 1, W Wuyts (Bel), 1min 46.29 sec; 2, K Stock, 5.20; 3, T Takahashi (Japan), 5.20.

**1,500 METRES:** 1, S Crans, 3min 47.98sec; 2, E March, 3:44.03; R Hinchliffe, 3:44.05. **3,000 METRES:** 1, J Garside (Eng), 8min 0.08sec; 2, D Clarke, 12:41.07 sec; S Stiles, 12:42.08.

**HAVALINE:** 1, M C Thurlow (NZ), 84.88m (27ft 6in); 2, D Orlay (US), 84.85m (27ft 5in); 3, P Yates, 77.90.

**400 METRES HURDLES:** 1, D Lee (US), 49.18 sec; 2, S Sola, 49.65; 3, A Hamada (Bahrain).

**3,000 METRES STEEPECHASE:** 1, C Reitz, 8 mins 28.4 sec; 2, S Wedderburn, 8:30.02; 3, D Lewis, 8:32.78.

**HIGH JUMP:** 1, L Williams (US), 2.20m (7ft 6in).



Ovett: cramp victim

time for this victory and he had the satisfaction of knowing that it went out on coast-to-coast television in the US, which must have gone some way to helping his crusade to fill the gaps between successive Olympics when his compatriots are not much interested in track and field.

Scott admitted that Coe was nowhere near his best form; but the American won with such a vengeance that the British selectors would probably spare Coe further indignity by not choosing him for Helsinki in the mile, in which Scott and Ovett must be clear favourites for the gold medal.

Steve Sole achieved the breakthrough in the 400 metres

hurdles which should earn him Helsinki selection that he had been promising for some time.

Sole finished well to outrun Gary Oakes, who was trying to come back after his success in the Moscow Olympics. David Lee of the US, won in 49.86 sec with Sole second in 49.95.

Unless the 1,500 metres

selections have not been decided by Coe's withdrawal from consideration, Steve Cram may wonder at his wisdom in running that distance. He was

the only class athlete in the field, which explains the gap that he precipitated when he started his sprint for home with 300 metres to go. But his winning time of 3 minutes 41.69 seconds was nothing special and he, like Williamson, might have found better competition in the mile.

Allan Wells did his best for selection no harm, even though he was 100th of a second outside the Helsinki qualifying time of 10.33 secs when finishing second to Calvin Smith, the 100 metres world record holder.

The race did little more than confirm the form of the two men and Graham Williamson did himself no favours by opting to run against Coe and then finishing third behind the world record holder.

Sole was waiting a long

time for this victory and he had the satisfaction of knowing that it went out on coast-to-coast television in the US, which must have gone some way to helping his crusade to fill the gaps between successive Olympics when his compatriots are not much interested in track and field.

Scott admitted that Coe was

nowhere near his best form; but the American won with such a

vengeance that the British

selectors would probably

spare Coe further indignity by

not choosing him for Helsinki

in the mile, in which Scott and Ovett must be clear

favourites for the gold medal.

Steve Sole achieved the

breakthrough in the 400 metres

hurdles which should earn him

Helsinki selection that he had

been promising for some time.

Sole finished well to outrun

Gary Oakes, who was trying

to come back after his success

in the Moscow Olympics. David

Lee of the US, won in 49.86 sec with Sole second in 49.95.

Unless the 1,500 metres

selections have not been

decided by Coe's withdrawal

from consideration, Steve Cram

may wonder at his wisdom in

running that distance. He was

the only class athlete in the

field, which explains the gap

that he precipitated when he

started his sprint for home with

300 metres to go. But his

winning time of 3 minutes 41.69

seconds was nothing special and

he, like Williamson, might have

found better competition in the

mile.

Allan Wells did his best for

selection no harm, even though

he was 100th of a second outside

the Helsinki qualifying time of

10.33 secs when finishing second to

Calvin Smith, the 100 metres world

record holder.

Sole was waiting a long

time for this victory and he had

the satisfaction of knowing that

it went out on coast-to-coast

television in the US, which

must have gone some way to

helping his crusade to fill the

gaps between successive

Olympics when his compatriots

are not much interested in

track and field.

Scott admitted that Coe was

nowhere near his best form; but

the American won with such a

vengeance that the British

selectors would probably

spare Coe further indignity by

not choosing him for Helsinki

in the mile, in which Scott and Ovett

must be clear favourites for the

gold medal.

Steve Sole achieved the

breakthrough in the 400 metres

hurdles which should earn him

Helsinki selection that he had

been promising for some time.

Sole finished well to outrun

Gary Oakes, who was trying

to come back after his success

in the Moscow Olympics. David

Lee of the US, won in 49.86 sec with Sole second in 49.95.

Unless the 1,500 metres

selections have not been

decided by Coe's withdrawal

from consideration, Steve Cram

may wonder at his wisdom in

running that distance. He was

the only class athlete in the

field, which explains the gap

that he precipitated when he

started his sprint for home with

300 metres to go. But his

winning time of 3 minutes 41.69

seconds was nothing special and

he, like Williamson, might have

found better competition in the

mile.

Allan Wells did his best for

selection no harm, even though

he was 100th of a second outside

the Helsinki qualifying time of

</











## Life and death struggle in the Ethiopian wilderness



Birth struggle: A child being examined by a barefoot doctor

## Eritrea: A country within a country

"We didn't know he was so bad," said Sahla Girotom's father, as we sat watching his son lying, staring vacantly at the wall of the tent. "Each day he would go out with the bullocks looking for forage – but then one day he couldn't get up – so I carried him here."

"Here" was a talented clinic in Felki, Eritrea, run by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, and Sahla Girotom was starving to death. Help was too late. He is probably dead.

Sahla Girotom's father and his fellow peasants were dispossessed by the British in 1951, butchered by Haile Selassie's forces in the late 1950s, bombed by the American-backed regime in the 1960s, napalmed and nerve-gassed by the Russian-backed administration in the 1970s and now find themselves up against a Russian equipped, trained and led Ethiopian Army which is being gratuitously fed with American and EEC food.

As if that wasn't enough, they also suffered considerably during the great Sahelian drought of the late 1960s and early 1970s and are in the midst of a drought which appears to be of equal severity. For the past three years the family have wandered around the barren uplands of Eritrea's central provinces searching for

Eritrean guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Ethiopian Government are showing remarkable administrative skills in governing their country within a country. Ian Robinson, an agricultural and rural development adviser who has spent 13 years in the Middle East and Africa, reports on his recent visit to the region.

A place with enough water to sustain a meagre subsistence crop of millet, and enough natural vegetation to support their two bullocks. Cut off from their traditional areas of refuge by military action, they failed and returned to their original village, their seeds eaten, their bullocks too feeble to work and their son dying.

Sahla's father represents the majority of Eritrean peasants who have opted for the traditional methods of survival during times of hardship – itinerancy and hierarchical dependency. Unfortunately, this system is inadequate to deal with the combined forces that man and nature here stacked against them.

But not all the population have stuck to those two options. Over the past 22 years an



Armed struggle: A woman EPLF fighter. Photograph: Mike Goldwater

armed struggle between the liberation movement and Ethiopia's armed forces has been waged leading to an exodus of some 400,000 Eritrean refugees, the creation of 10 refugee camps within Eritrea itself accommodating 65,000 people and the formation of one of the most skilled and motivated fighting forces in Africa, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front.

When I visited the EPLF's base area in the mountainous province of Sahel recently, I followed a food convoy along dry river beds and up mountain passes along roads that had been non-existent four years before.

According to the driver, the organization's road building skills had been derived from the Italians. "They didn't teach

us much," he said, "but they taught us how to build roads."

And so following Russian intervention on Ethiopia's side in 1978, which led to a strategic withdrawal of the EPLF's fighters into the base areas; roads, offices, hospitals and wells have been built in a remarkably short time.

The Front's activities are directed from underground offices equipped with all the trappings of modern African ministries except the bureaucracy and the corruption. Like every fighter, the administrators have been through a year's training.

At the moment the EPLF's priorities are understandably militarily biased, followed by immediate relief activities and the development of the health and education services. Yet in

every village I found adults being taught basic literacy and numeracy. This will have a remarkable impact, with peasant women the chief beneficiaries.

However, the question remains, how long can the Eritrean people resist an Ethiopian Government supported by both East (arms) and West (food and development aid)?

According to a senior EPLF official the Russian Ambassador in Sudan has already claimed that the elimination of the Eritrean problem would be simple as there are "only three million of them." But it may not be as easy as all that if the EPLF can conduct its military operations with the efficiency it shows in administration.

Notwithstanding Israel's wish to stay out of inter-communal disputes and the objections of the Israeli public to having soldiers patrol the Chouf, Israel could not withdraw and shake off responsibility for the consequences, the paper said.

Mr Begin's "personal reasons" for postponing his Washington mission had not yet been officially defined.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

Princess Anne attends a special concert in aid of voluntary organizations in Berkshire, at the Henley Reading, 7.15.

Princess Margaret attends a performance by the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in aid of the International Council of Museums Foundation, 7.20.

The Duke of Gloucester opens ICOM '83, the thirteenth General Conference of the International

Council of Museums, Barbican Hall, 9.30.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend a Gala Concert at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in aid of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, 7.40.

#### Exhibitions in progress

Treasures from the collections of the Duke of Norfolk, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 6 (until Aug 20).

Festival of Pauperwork, Central Library, Lion Yard, Cambridge; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4.30 (until July 30).

Work of Falmouth painter Hereward Hayes Tresidder, Falmouth Art Gallery; Mon to Fri 10 to 1, 2 to 4.30 (until Aug 31).

Arts and crafts: Alan Plummer, Jennifer Jones, Valerie Kirk, Tess Cloway, Blue Cat Toy Co, Gill Scriven, Prescot Gallery, Croxley, Bunting, Wed to Sun 10 to 5 (until Sept 4).

Life and times of C. W. Dyson Perrins 1864-1958, Dyson Perrins Museum, Severn Street, Worcester; Mon to Sat 1 to 5 (until Aug 25).

Paintings by Gordon Cockburn (until Aug 7); and paintings by Scott Valentine (until Aug 4); Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5.

Last chance to see Trees, Mist and Water: Watercolours by June Stevens, Inverness Museum and Art Gallery; 9 to 5, (ends today).

D J M

#### Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are £100,000: 15V2 631565 (the winner lives in Camden, North London);

£50,000: 17ZZ 690262 (West Sussex); £25,000: 3QP 778729 (Cheshire).

Concert by Aberystwyth Ensemble, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Organ recital by Stuart King, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.

Organ recital by Dennis Townhill, Brecon Cathedral, 7.30.

Summer Music Festival Concert by Matthew and Quartet, St Mary's Church, Chester, 1.10.

Concert by Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Chamber concert by the Parikian-Fleming-Roberts Trio, St Nicholas's Chapel, King's Lynn, 8.

Organ recital by John Scott, St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, 8.

General Bath Puppet Theatre, Parade Gardens, Bath, 2.15 to 4.30, (until July 30).

Artists and crafts: Alan Plummer,

Jennifer Jones, Valerie Kirk, Tess Cloway, Blue Cat Toy Co, Gill Scriven, Prescot Gallery, Croxley, Bunting, Wed to Sun 10 to 5 (until Sept 4).

Accuracy exactly overhead (9).

17 Sailor puts part of one pack under another (4-4).

Operating, like policemen with large numbers (25).

Put nothing on top of vehicle in a bit of wind (7).

Firmly established, and encouraged by support (6).

Could be the lad put her in bad position? (5).

Thomas a Kempis, mystic, died at Zwolle, Netherlands, 1471, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge in London 1834. Louis Blériot made the first aeroplane crossing of the English Channel, 1909 – his time: 36 minutes.

Today is the Feast of Saint James the Great, James, the brother of Saint John, was one of the three Apostles who witnessed the Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane. He was the first Apostle to be martyred, being executed by Herod Agrippa in 44.

3 First-class spinner gets movement through air (3-6).

5 Relation, for a season, produces play (3,7,4).

6 His spelling's sound in essays I see about (5).

7 One river to Scot is the same as another (7).

8 Canned music for instance exceeding all others? (6).

9 No restriction in bays, perhaps – calm sea areas (5,9).

10 Accuracy exactly overhead (9).

11 Signal requiring soldier to take up arms (9).

12 Part of Greece reached via (3,6).

13 Much's up, we hear – hence some brass round North (7).

14 He succeeds with money received, right? (7).

15 Out of order? Not the king's doing it was said (5).

16 Needed to compose English with clarity (8).

17 Richard Murphy said to be an autocrat (8).

18 Musicologist rather like Shaw? (5).

19 Unusual, like the rest of the Constables (3-4).

20 A bird or two (7).

21 Admirer's light burden (5).

22 Such luxury might bring silly lad to vice (5,4).

23 Second employer possibly giving satisfaction (8).

24 It may be long in NY State or just an inch elsewhere (6).

#### DOWN

1 Light red wood used for flower container (4-4).

2 It should remind people to put me first (7).

**The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,189 will appear next Saturday**

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 10

### Nature notes

The only birds singing steadily now, apart from the indefatigable wren, are the corn bunting and yellowhammer. Their thin songs can be heard from time to time over the dusty lanes and yellowing fields. House-sparrows chirp together all day; they probably emit more sounds than any other birds in the course of a year. At the site in Southern England where they now breed with some regularity, golden orioles still produce a mellow whistle in the treetops, but one rarely sees more than a flash of the gold body and black wings as they dart through the foliage.

Grass is no longer a green plant but a predominantly white one, as the seed heads soften and the stems dry in the sun. The large white bell-shaped flowers of convolvulus clamber over the hedge bases, their small pink or white, spiky flowers in the grass and rubber trees. The pale green clumps of knapweed acquire a rusty look as hundreds of tiny brown flowers open on them. The berries of the cuckoo-pint are turning orange. In chalk country, marbled white butterflies are appearing; they are often seen in large isolated colonies, feeding and sunning themselves on knapweed and thistles.

D J M

### Roads

London and South-East: M4 closed, east of Heston services, A205. One lane each way to Academy Road, Woolwich, part of South Circular, A404. One hour delay possible at Cats Hill, St Albans.

Midlands: M46. One carriage-way shared between junctions 10 and 11 (Walsall and Cannock). M45: Eastbound carriage-way closed at diversion, A1: Lanes closed at Colsterworth, Lincolnshire.

North: M1: Restricted access at times between junctions 30 and 31 near Sheffield, Derbyshire and South Yorkshire; contraflow, M6: One carriage-way shared from junction 43 to junction 44 (Carlisle), A596: Diversion westbound at Carrington, Stockport.

Wales and West: A40: One lane westbound west of Carmarthen, Dyfed. M5: Northbound carriage-way shared between junctions 5 (M50) and 9 (Ashchurch), M5: Northbound carriage-way shared between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thornbury).

Scotland: A78: Temporarily signals at Loanhead bypass, Strathclyde, A9: Single-lane traffic at 'Golspie' and Brora, Sutherland. In Edinburgh, Lawmarket reduced to one lane near King George IV Bridge; alternative route, restringing at junction of west approach road, Roseburn Street and Westfield Road.

England, Wales, NW, Central, N Island, Lakes District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyle, Inverness, Shetland: Some heavy and thundery, some sunny intervals; wind variable, light or moderate; max 18 to 21C (68 to 70°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Dull and misty, rain, perhaps with thunder, becoming bright, staying bright, north-eastern seas: wind E, varying SE or E, moderate; max 19 or 20C (66 to 68°F).

Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Cloudy, rain, perhaps becoming bright, staying bright, south-western seas: wind E, varying E or NE, moderate; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Dull and misty, rain, perhaps with thunder, becoming bright, staying bright, north-eastern seas: wind E, varying E or NE, moderate; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unbroken, becoming mostly dry in temperature, rather above normal, but cooler near east coasts; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68°F).